REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA

STATISTICAL OFFICE OF THE REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA

FINAL QUALITY REPORT
EU-SILC-2009
Slovenia

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1   Common longitudinal EU indicators

1.1   Common longitudinal European Union indicators based on the longitudinal component of EU-SILC

EU-SILC was conducted for the first time in 2005, therefore the longitudinal indicators can be calculated for 2009 (based on longitudinal data for 2006-2009). We are still discussing some methodological issues regarding the calculation of persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate with Eurostat, therefore we can not publish the results for 2009 yet. We can only publish the results for 2008:

Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate, Slovenia, 2008

GENDER/TIME	2008
Total	7.7
Males	6.3
Females	9.0

Source: Longitudinal database 2005-2008

1.2   Other indicators

1.2.1 Equivalised disposable income

Total disposable net household income HY020 is the sum for all household members of **net (of income tax at source and of social contributions) personal income components**:
+ cash or near-cash employee income; PY010N
+ non-cash employee income (company car only); PY021N
+ cash profits or losses from self-employment; PY050N
+ pension from individual private plans; PY080N
+ unemployment benefits; PY090N
+ old-age benefits; PY100N
+ survivors' benefits; PY110N
+ sickness benefits; PY120N
+ disability benefits; PY130N
+ education-related allowances; PY140N
net (of income tax at source and of social contributions) income components at household level:
+ income from rental of a property or land; HY040N
+ family/children-related allowances; HY050N
+ social exclusion not elsewhere classified; HY060N
+ housing allowances; HY070N
+ inter-household cash transfers received; HY080N
+ interests, dividends, profit from capital investments in unincorporated business; HY090N
+ income received by people aged under 16; HY110N

deductions
- regular taxes on wealth HY120N
- regular inter-household cash transfer paid HY130N
- repayment/receipt for tax adjustments on income HY145N

Equivalised disposable income is income per equivalent household member. It is calculated by dividing total disposable net household income by the number of equivalent household members. The OECD modified scale is used for the calculation of the income per equivalent member. The scale gives to the first adult in the household weight 1, to every other person 14 or more years old weight 0.5 and to children under 14 weight 0.3.

Mean and median equivalised disposable net income (PY080 included), Slovenia, 2009

	EUR	PPS
Mean equivalised disposable net income	12743	15484
Median equivalised disposable net income	11864	14415
At-risk-of-poverty threshold (60% of the median equivalised net income)	7118	8649

1.2.2 The unadjusted gender pay gap

Slovenia does not provide the data for gender pay gap from EU-SILC.

2 Accuracy

2.1 Sample design

2.1.1 Type of sampling design (stratified, multi-stage, clustered)

The sample design for Slovenian EU-SILC 2009 was two-stage stratified design. In each stratum primary sampling units (PSUs) were firstly systematically selected, and in the second stage 7 persons were selected in each PSU.
We have used rotational design, meaning that three waves were preserved from the previous year and just one wave was additionally selected using the described design.

2.1.2 Sampling units (one stage, two stages)

In the first stage primary sampling units were selected. Primary sampling units are clusters of enumeration areas, which are approximately of the same size. In the second stage 7 persons were selected in each of the selected primary unit. Unit of observation are selected persons living in private households in Slovenia and their households. The data are collected from all household members who were on 31st December 2007 aged 16 years or more. The selected person is also the sample person; other household members are not sample persons.

2.1.3 Stratification and substratification criteria

The sampling frame of persons aged 16 years or more is divided into 6 strata, which are defined according to the size of the settlement and the proportion of agricultural households in the settlement:

1. The first stratum includes settlements with fewer than 2.000 inhabitants and with less then 30% of agricultural households;
2. The second stratum includes settlements with fewer than 2.000 inhabitants and with at least 30% agricultural households;
3. The third stratum includes settlements which have from 2.000 to 10.000 inhabitants;
4. The fourth stratum includes settlements which have from 10.000 to 80.000 inhabitants;
5. The fifth stratum is Maribor (the second largest city in Slovenia with approx. 93.000 inhabitants);
6. The sixth stratum is Ljubljana (Slovenia's capital with approx. 250.000 inhabitants).

When selecting the primary sampling units, explicit stratification according to the type of settlement was used (6 strata). Since we wanted to maintain regional representativeness, implicit stratification according to statistical region was applied. It means that the list of units within strata was sorted according to statistical regions. In Slovenia there are 12 statistical (NUTS3) regions:

1. Pomurska
2. Podravska
3. Koroška
4. Savinjska
5. Zasavska
6. Spodnjeposavska
7. Jugovzhodna Slovenija
8. Osrednjeslovenska
9. Gorenjska
10. Notranjsko-kraška
11. Goriška
12. Obalno-kraška

2.1.4 Sample size and allocation criteria

In Eurostat's document *SILC/138/04 Framework Regulation; Annex 2 on Sample Sizes*, the minimal net sample size is defined according to different sample design schemes. Since in Slovenia we have a sample of persons, but in the household only the selected person is the sample person who responds to "Social" variables, we have to obtain responses from at least 6750 selected persons and their households.

The sampling frame was divided into 6 strata. When we calculated the strata allocation, we took into account the responses rates from the previous year. The

strata with lower response rates were thus oversampled.. Table 1 shows how the structure alters because of the oversampling of some strata.

Table 1: Distribution of the settlements in six strata according to the number of inhabitants and the proportion of rural households in the settlement

Strata, distribution of settlements	Population structure	Altered structure due to oversampling
Fewer then 2000 inhab., not rural	0.296	0.287
Fewer than 2000 inhab., rural	0.228	0.218
From 2000 to 10000 inhab.	0.161	0.157
From 10000 to 80000 inhab.	0.133	0.140
Maribor	0.049	0.048
Ljubljana	0.133	0.149

The sample size of the new part of the sample was 5068 selected persons (households).

We kept 7482 households from the previous year. The total sample size in 2009 was thus 12550.

2.1.5 Sample selection schemes

The sampling frame was divided into 6 strata and each stratum was sorted by 12 statistical regions. This way we implicitly stratified the sample also by statistical region. Persons aged 16 years were oversampled. In each sampling unit, persons aged 16 years and others were separately selected.

a … number of primary sampling units
b … number of persons, who are selected in PSU ($= 7$)
p_i … proportion of persons aged 16 in PSU i
b_1 … number of persons aged 16 who are selected in PSU i
b_2 … number of persons aged 17 or more who are selected in PSU i

p_{16}… proportion of persons aged 16 in the population

Probability of selection of person aged 16 in PSU I is $\dfrac{a.N_i}{\sum N_i} \cdot \dfrac{b_1}{p_i N_i}$

Probability of selection of person aged 17 or more in PSU i is $\dfrac{a.N_i}{\sum N_i} \cdot \dfrac{b_2}{(1-p_i)N_i}$

Conditions:

$$\frac{a.N_i}{\sum N_i} \cdot \frac{b_1}{p_i N_i} = (1 + p_{16}) \cdot \frac{aN_i}{\sum N_i} \cdot \frac{b_2}{(1-p_i)N_i} \quad ,$$

$$b = b_1 + b_2$$

We obtain a uniquely solvable system of two linear equations with two unknowns. Thus in the selected sampling unit i we select:

$$b_1 = \frac{(1 + p_{16}) \cdot p_i b}{(1 + p_i)} \quad \text{16-years olds and}$$

$$b_2 = \frac{(1 - 0.014 \cdot p_i)b}{(1 + p_i)}$$ persons, aged 17 or more.

Beacause of decimal number of selected persons in PSU (b_1, b_2), size of PSUs is between 6 and 8.

2.1.6 Sample distribution over time

Every year interviewing lasted from 1st February until 15th June.

Table 2 Number of succesful interviews by month of interview

	Year 2006	Year 2007	Year 2008	Year 2009
February	1575	2710	3998	4584
Mach	944	1763	2280	961
April	246	405	682	97
May	115	168	318	224
June	2	64	163	171

Source:EU-SILC longitudinal database 2006-2009

2.1.7 Renewal of sample: rotational groups

The sample has a four-year rotational design. Persons and their households remain in the sample for four years or four waves; each year one quarter of the sample is replaced. One quarter of the sample is dropped and one quarter is added each year. Each quarter of the sample is called a rotational group and has to be representative for the target population.

In 2006 we should have dropped out the fourth wave from 2005, but we have decided to keep the fourth wave and divide it into three parts and reallocate them to the remaining three waves form 2005. Therefore all households which responded in 2005 were in 2006 interviewed again.

Since we have decided this before data processing of the 2005 survey, we have renumbered initially selected sampling units in the way that we have instead of four three rotational groups. None of the rotational groups were dropped out in 2005. In 2006 only one new rotational group was added, so that we have four rotational groups in 2006.

Table 3: Number of PSU and number of selected persons

Year	DB075	PSU	Number of selected persons
2006	4	600	4197
2007	4	615	2882
2007	5	643	4481
2008	4	658	2254
2008	5	704	2952
2008	6	775	5407
2009	4	633	1859
2009	5	681	2282
2009	6	754	3390

Source: EU-SILC longitudinal database 2006-2009

Rotational design 2005-2008

	DB075	DB075	DB075	DB075	DB075	DB075	DB075
2006	1	2	3	4			
2007		2	3	4	5		
2008			3	4	5	6	
2009				4	5	6	7

2.1.8 Weighting

The crossectional weights for the first wave were calculated differently as those for the consecutive waves.

2.1.8.1 Cross-sectional weights for the first wave

The weights were calculated in three consecutive steps. In the first step the sampling weight (design factor), in the second the non-response adjustment factor and in the third the calibration factor was calculated. The final weight was the product of all three factors. The weights were calculated for the selected household (selected person of the household) and for all the persons included in the survey.

In EU-SILC the sample of persons aged 16 years or more was selected from the Central Register of Population. Sample persons and their households were interviewed.

2.1.8.1.1 Design factor

The sampling weight for the sample person *PB070* is inversely proportional to the probability of selection and the weight is calculated when the person is selected in the sample. For the persons that were in the sample also in the previous year, the sampling weight is taken from the previous year, yet the sampling weights are to be calculated just for the persons that are new in the sample. Since the PPS 2-stage sampling was used, the sampling weight for the selected person in the particular

stratum (h), can simple be calculated as $w_h = \dfrac{N_h}{n_h}$, where N_h is the stratum numbers of the persons in the sampling frame and n_h is the stratum numbers of the persons in the sample.

The sampling weight of the household of the selected person: *DB080*
Since SORS doesn't yet have a register of households, the selection of the household is done with the selection of the person. Since households with more persons aged 16 years or more have a larger probability of selection then smaller households, this has to be corrected with weighting in such a way that all households have equal probability of being selected in the sample. Thus the probability of selection of the household is equal to the probability of selection of the person divided by the number of eligible persons (aged 16+) in the household *M*:

DB080=PB070 / M$_h$

The sampling weight for the households has to be calculated for all households in the sample, not only for the responding households. Since for the households that did not respond we do not know their size, we have calculated the average size of the household of persons aged 16 or more according to different statistical regions and type of settlement (47 classes) and we imputed this value to households that did not respond. Thus we could calculate the probability of selection also for households that did not respond.

2.1.8.1.2 Non-response adjustments
The non-response factor was calculated for each stratum. First the sample was divided into three categories: responses, non-responses and out-of-scope units. The non-response adjustment factor is calculated: $w_{NR} = \dfrac{n_h^r + n_h^{nr}}{n_h^r}$, where n_h^r is the number of the responses in the stratum and n_h^{nr} number of the non- responses in the stratum.

2.1.8.1.3 Adjustments to external data (level, variables used and sources)
The final step of the calculation of the weights was the calculation of the calibration factors. By the calibration procedures the weighted sums of some key variables are set to the known population values. These population values are obtained from the different administrative sources. For the calibration of weights we used SAS Macro Calmar. We performed calibration for the level of households, as well as for the level of the persons.

For the calibration we used:

1. for households:

- Family and children related allowance (HY050) from the administrative source for family and children related allowances

2. for persons:

- Sex- age classes distribution from the Central Register of Population
- Employee cash or near cash income minus sickness benefits from the administrative source for incomes
- Pensions from the administrative sources for pensions
- Unemployment benefits (PY090)   from the administrative source for unemployment benefits
- Education related allowances from the statistical source about scholarships

2.1.8.1.4 Final cross-sectional weights

The cross-sectional weight for the household (*DB090*) is equal to the calibrated weight. The sum of weights is equal to the sum of the estimated number of households in Slovenia.

With the selected person also the household which has to be interviewed is defined. All household members have the same weight, this is the cross-sectional weight. The cross-sectional weight of the person *RB050*, which all persons get in the household register, and the cross-sectional weight of persons aged 16 years or more *PB040* in the person register are equal to the cross-sectional weight of the household.

$$RB050= PB040=DB090$$

The cross-sectional weight for the selected person *PB060* is equal to the cross-sectional weight of the household of this person multiplied by the number of persons aged 16+:

$$PB060= DB090 * M_h$$

The cross-sectional weight for children who were younger than 13 years on 31st December 2005 is *RL070.*
Weights are calculated in this way that we calculate for each age group a factor:

> f_i =*number of children in the population/weighted number of children in the survey*, i=1,2,…,12.

With this factor we multiply the cross-sectional weight RB050 of a child in the corresponding age group.

$$RL070=f_i*RB050 , i=1,2,…,12$$

The base weights for the persons in the first wave are equal to the cross-sectional weights for the persons.

2.1.8.2 Cross-sectional weights for the consecutive waves

2.1.8.2.1 Base weights

The Base weights for the persons were calculated by taking the base weights from the previous year and then adjust these weights for the attrition in the Sex- age classes. Using the weight-share method we then calculated the weights for the immigrants, re-entries and newborns. After that for each of the rotational groups the weights were adjusted to the adequate longitudinal population counts in each Sex-age class.

2.1.8.2.2 Final cross-sectional weights

The cross-sectional weights for the households were calculated by firstly taking the average of the base weights for the belonging persons and then calibrate these weights for each rotational group to the same margin values as used in 2.8.1.3. The cross-sectional weights for the persons and selected persons were calculated by the same procedure as used for the first wave.

2.1.8.3 Longitudinal weights

The longitudinal weights were calculated by taking the base weights and then calibrate these weights to the Sex-age structure of the corresponding longitudinal population which was determined as the overlap of the register population in the consecutive years.

2.1.9 Substitutions

In EU-SILC we did not have substitute units.

2.2 Sampling errors

2.2.1 Standard error and effective sample size

Table 4: The mean, the total number of observations (before and after imputations) and the standard errors, household level, 2009

Income components	Description	Mean (weighted)	Number of observations before imputations(in the survey with value not equal 0 before imputatoins)	Number of observations after imputations (in the survey)	Standard errors
HY010	Total gross household income	29792	9260	9282	273
HY020	Total disposable household income	22995	9272	9282	181
HY022	Total disposable household income before social transfers except old age and survivor's benefits	20729	9215	9257	179
HY023	Total disposable household income before social transfers including old-age and survivor's benefits	16497	8942	9134	189
HY040G	Income from rental of a property or land – gross	2243	638	638	195
HY040N	Income from rental of a property or land – net	1700	638	638	149
HY050G	Interest, dividends, profit form capital investments in unincorporated business	2165	3953	3953	62
HY050N	Interest, dividends, profit form capital investments in unincorporated business	1811	3944	3944	44

Income components	Description	Mean (weighted)	Number of observations before imputations(in the survey with value not equal 0 before imputatoins)	Number of observations after imputations (in the survey)	Standard errors
HY060G	Family/Children related allowances	1624	831	845	69
HY060N	Family/Children related allowances	1623	831	845	69
HY070G	Social exclusion not elsewhere classified	937	33	33	119
HY070N	Social exclusion not elsewhere classified	937	33	33	119
HY080G	Housing allowances	1911	266	335	90
HY080N	Housing allowances	1911	266	335	90
HY090G	Regular inter – household cash transfer received gross	901	3569	3821	64
HY090N	Regular inter – household cash transfer received net	760	3569	3821	52
HY100G	Interest repayments on mortgage gross	2494	104	508	105
HY100N	Interest repayments on mortgage net	2494	104	508	105
HY110G	Income received by people aged under 16 gross	1611	101	101	197
HY110N	Income received by people aged under 16 net	1607	101	101	197
HY120G	Regular taxes on wealth gross	86	5806	7882	2
HY120N	Regular taxes on wealth net	86	5806	7882	2
HY130G	Regular inter – household cash transfer paid – gross	1620	597	645	72
HY130N	Regular inter – household cash transfer paid - net	1620	597	645	72

Income components	Description	Mean (weighted)	Number of observations before imputations(in the survey with value not equal 0 before imputatoins)	Number of observations after imputations (in the survey)	Standard errors
HY140G	tax on income and social contribution	8110	7920	7992	111
HY140N	tax on income and social contribution	8110	7920	7992	111
HY145N	Repayments/receipts for tax adjustment	-162	7545	7545	9

Source: Cross sectional database 2009

Table 5: The mean, the total number of observations (before and after imputations) and the standard errors, personal level, 2009

Variable	Description	Mean (weighted)	Number of observations before imputations (in the survey with value not equal 0)	Number of observations after imputations (in the survey)	Standard errors
PY010G	Employee cash or near cash income gross	13868	15615	16064	112
PY010N	Employee cash or near cash income net	9731	15615	16064	65
PY020G	Non-Cash employee income net	399	2263	2385	28
PY020N	Non-Cash employee income net	361	2263	2385	25
PY035G	Contributions to individual private pensions plans gross	503	3409	4710	8
PY035N	Contributions to individual private pensions plans gross	503	3409	4710	8
PY050G	Cash benefits or losses from self-employment	5308	3283	3737	203
PY050N	Cash benefits or losses from self-employment	4478	3283	3737	152
PY070G	Value of goods produced by own consumption	298	7257	15718	7

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Variable	Description	Mean (weighted)	Number of observations before imputations (in the survey with value not equal 0)	Number of observations after imputations (in the survey)	Standard errors
PY070N	Value of goods produced by own consumption	298	7257	15718	7
PY080G	Pension from individual private plans gross	363	304	347	36
PY080N	Pension from individual private plans net	363	304	347	36
PY090G	Unemployment benefits gross	2609	512	512	119
PY090N	Unemployment benefits net	1917	512	512	86
PY100G	Old age benefits gross	8085	4766	4893	72
PY100N	Old age benefits net	8044	4766	4893	70
PY110G	Survivor benefits net	6020	827	827	131
PY110N	Survivor' age benefits gross	6018	827	827	130
PY120G	Sickness benefits gross	1421	3039	3293	49
PY120N	Sickness benefits net	965	3039	3293	32
PY130G	Disability benefits gross	5672	1787	1795	87
PY130N	Disability benefits net	5610	1787	1795	88
PY140G	Education related allowances gross	1592	1325	1325	25
PY140N	Education related allowances net	1592	1325	1325	25

Source: Cross sectional database 2009

Table 6: The mean, the total number of observations (before and after imputations) and the standard errors, household level, 2006, only households included into the longitudinal database

Income components	Description	Mean (weighted)	Number of observations before imputations (in the survey with value not equal 0 before imputatoins)	Number of observations after imputations (in the survey)	Standard errors
HY010	Total gross household income	23188	2871	2882	382
HY020	Total disposable household income	17727	2875	2882	241
HY022	Total disposable household income before social transfers except old age and survivor's benefits	15882	2858	2871	240
HY023	Total disposable household income before social transfers including old-age and survivor's benefits	12585	2818	2838	268
HY040G	Income from rental of a property or land – gross	1254	141	141	177
HY040N	Income from rental of a property or land – net	864	141	141	119
HY050G	Interest, dividends, profit form capital investments in unincorporated business	1737	1320	1321	85
HY050N	Interest, dividends, profit form capital investments in unincorporated business	1462	1320	1321	58
HY060G	Family/Children related allowances	1528	424	433	77
HY060N	Family/Children related allowances	1515	424	433	77

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Income components	Description	Mean (weighted)	Number of observations before imputations (in the survey with value not equal 0 before imputatoins)	Number of observations after imputations (in the survey)	Standard errors
HY070G	Social exclusion not elsewhere classified	590	19	19	127
HY070N	Social exclusion not elsewhere classified	590	19	19	127
HY080G	Housing allowances	1267	83	94	138
HY080N	Housing allowances	1267	83	94	138
HY090G	Regular inter – household cash transfer received gross	483	1076	1167	71
HY090N	Regular inter – household cash transfer received net	395	1076	1167	59
HY100G	Interest repayments on mortgage gross	2557	23	83	348
HY100N	Interest repayments on mortgage net	2557	23	83	348
HY110G	Income received by people aged under 16 gross	1714	29	29	331
HY110N	Income received by people aged under 16 net	1702	29	29	333
HY120G	Regular taxes on wealth gross	61	2139	2433	3
HY120N	Regular taxes on wealth net	61	2139	2433	3
HY130G	Regular inter – household cash transfer paid – gross	1568	152	158	137
HY130N	Regular inter – household cash transfer paid - net	1568	152	158	137
HY140G	tax on income and social contribution	6004	2645	2682	166
HY140N	tax on income and social contribution	6004	2645	2682	166
HY145N	Repayments/receipts for tax adjustment	-266	2638	2639	13

Source: Longitudinal database 2006-2009

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Table 7: The mean, the total number of observations (before and after imputations) and the standard errors, personal level, 2006, only persons included into the longitudinal database

Income components	Description	Mean (weighted)	Number of observations before imputations (in the survey with value not equal 0 before imputatoins)	Number of observations after imputations (in the survey)	Standard errors
PY010G	Employee cash or near cash income gross	11653	4771	4949	187
PY010N	Employee cash or near cash income net	8002	4771	4949	103
PY020G	Non-Cash employee income net	2139	47	50	288
PY020N	Non-Cash employee income net	1604	47	50	216
PY035G	Contributions to individual private pensions plans gross	526	710	923	36
PY035N	Contributions to individual private pensions plans gross	526	710	923	36
PY050G	Cash benefits or losses from self-employment	4095	858	1270	293
PY050N	Cash benefits or losses from self-employment	3245	858	1270	207
PY070G	Value of goods produced by own consumption	296	4510	4516	11
PY070N	Value of goods produced by own consumption	296	4510	4516	11
PY080G	Pension from individual private plans gross	632	11	15	102
PY080N	Pension from individual private plans net	632	11	15	102
PY090G	Unemployment benefits gross	2078	187	187	137
PY090N	Unemployment benefits net	1521	187	187	98
PY100G	Old age benefits gross	6767	1331	1332	103

Income components	Description	Mean (weighted)	Number of observations before imputations (in the survey with value not equal 0 before imputatoins)	Number of observations after imputations (in the survey)	Standard errors
PY100N	Old age benefits net	6700	1331	1332	97
PY110G	Survivor benefits net	5408	304	305	162
PY110N	Survivor' age benefits gross	5405	304	305	161
PY120G	Sickness benefits gross	1346	717	801	77
PY120N	Sickness benefits net	909	717	801	52
PY130G	Disability benefits gross	4832	556	558	118
PY130N	Disability benefits net	4783	556	558	118
PY140G	Education related allowances gross	1342	419	419	31
PY140N	Education related allowances net	1342	419	419	31

Source: Longitudinal database 2006-2009

Table 8: The mean, the total number of observations (before and after imputations) and the standard errors, household level, 2007, only households included into the longitudinal database

Income components	Description	Mean (weighted)	Number of observations before imputations (in the survey with value not equal 0 before imputatoins)	Number of observations after imputations (in the survey)	Standard errors
HY010	Total gross household income	25366	5100	5110	302
HY020	Total disposable household income	19460	5105	5110	195
HY022	Total disposable household income before social transfers except old age and survivor's benefits	17464	5076	5090	196

Income components	Description	Mean (weighted)	Number of observations before imputations (in the survey with value not equal 0 before imputatoins)	Number of observations after imputations (in the survey)	Standard errors
HY023	Total disposable household income before social transfers including old-age and survivor's benefits	13627	4991	5060	212
HY040G	Income from rental of a property or land – gross	2492	247	247	344
HY040N	Income from rental of a property or land – net	1881	247	247	259
HY050G	Interest, dividends, profit form capital investments in unincorporated business	1779	2269	2266	67
HY050N	Interest, dividends, profit form capital investments in unincorporated business	1511	2267	2264	46
HY060G	Family/Children related allowances	1423	691	713	58
HY060N	Family/Children related allowances	1410	691	713	58
HY070G	Social exclusion not elsewhere classified	800	24	24	128
HY070N	Social exclusion not elsewhere classified	800	24	24	128
HY080G	Housing allowances	1675	136	156	165
HY080N	Housing allowances	1675	136	156	165
HY090G	Regular inter – household cash transfer received gross	397	1563	1773	55

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Income components	Description	Mean (weighted)	Number of observations before imputations (in the survey with value not equal 0 before imputatoins)	Number of observations after imputations (in the survey)	Standard errors
HY090N	Regular inter – household cash transfer received net	335	1563	1773	45
HY100G	Interest repayments on mortgage gross	2909	58	190	284
HY100N	Interest repayments on mortgage net	2909	58	190	284
HY110G	Income received by people aged under 16 gross	1559	62	62	233
HY110N	Income received by people aged under 16 net	1557	62	62	233
HY120G	Regular taxes on wealth gross	67	3647	4454	2
HY120N	Regular taxes on wealth net	67	3647	4454	2
HY130G	Regular inter – household cash transfer paid – gross	1321	271	295	70
HY130N	Regular inter – household cash transfer paid - net	1321	271	295	70
HY140G	tax on income and social contribution	6724	4588	4616	124
HY140N	tax on income and social contribution	6724	4588	4616	124
HY145N	Repayments/receipts for tax adjustment	-288	4474	4474	10

Source: Longitudinal database 2006-2009

Table 9: The mean, the total number of observations (before and after imputations) and the standard errors, personal level, 2007, only persons included into the longitudinal database

Income components	Description	Mean (weighted)	Number of observations before imputations (in the survey with value not equal 0 before imputatoins)	Number of observations after imputations (in the survey)	Standard errors
PY010G	Employee cash or near cash income gross	12318	8560	8813	136
PY010N	Employee cash or near cash income net	8492	8560	8813	78
PY020G	Non-Cash employee income net	333	1394	1457	30
PY020N	Non-Cash employee income net	300	1394	1457	27
PY035G	Contributions to individual private pensions plans gross	452	1973	2635	11
PY035N	Contributions to individual private pensions plans gross	452	1973	2635	11
PY050G	Cash benefits or losses from self-employment	3991	1483	2271	226
PY050N	Cash benefits or losses from self-employment	3174	1483	2271	153
PY070G	Value of goods produced by own consumption	295	4801	8128	9
PY070N	Value of goods produced by own consumption	295	4801	8128	9
PY080G	Pension from individual private plans gross	534	75	86	44
PY080N	Pension from individual private plans net	534	75	86	44
PY090G	Unemployment benefits gross	2236	335	335	106
PY090N	Unemployment benefits net	1643	335	335	76
PY100G	Old age benefits gross	7144	2572	2607	93
PY100N	Old age benefits net	7064	2572	2607	87

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Income components	Description	Mean (weighted)	Number of observations before imputations (in the survey with value not equal 0 before imputatoins)	Number of observations after imputations (in the survey)	Standard errors
PY110G	Survivor benefits net	5454	500	503	145
PY110N	Survivor' age benefits gross	5447	500	503	144
PY120G	Sickness benefits gross	1327	1389	1522	59
PY120N	Sickness benefits net	891	1389	1522	39
PY130G	Disability benefits gross	5122	1008	1008	99
PY130N	Disability benefits net	5068	1008	1008	98
PY140G	Education related allowances gross	1551	768	768	29
PY140N	Education related allowances net	1551	768	768	29

Source: Longitudinal database 2006-2009

Table 10: The mean, the total number of observations (before and after imputations) and the standard errors, household level, 2008, only households included into the longitudinal database

Income components	Description	Mean (weighted)	Number of observations before imputations (in the survey with value not equal 0 before imputatoins)	Number of observations after imputations (in the survey)	Standard errors
HY010	Total gross household income	27399	7424	7441	289
HY020	Total disposable household income	21058	7433	7441	184
HY022	Total disposable household income before social transfers except old age and survivor's benefits	18917	7392	7418	183

Income components	Description	Mean (weighted)	Number of observations before imputations (in the survey with value not equal 0 before imputatoins)	Number of observations after imputations (in the survey)	Standard errors
HY023	Total disposable household income before social transfers including old-age and survivor's benefits	14890	7216	7338	198
HY040G	Income from rental of a property or land – gross	2160	460	460	215
HY040N	Income from rental of a property or land – net	1632	460	460	163
HY050G	Interest, dividends, profit form capital investments in unincorporated business	1916	3207	3207	61
HY050N	Interest, dividends, profit form capital investments in unincorporated business	1597	3203	3203	42
HY060G	Family/Children related allowances	1452	833	853	59
HY060N	Family/Children related allowances	1448	833	853	59
HY070G	Social exclusion not elsewhere classified	966	38	38	105
HY070N	Social exclusion not elsewhere classified	966	38	38	105
HY080G	Housing allowances	1579	192	212	126
HY080N	Housing allowances	1579	192	212	126
HY090G	Regular inter – household cash transfer received gross	579	2540	2723	40

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Income components	Description	Mean (weighted)	Number of observations before imputations (in the survey with value not equal 0 before imputatoins)	Number of observations after imputations (in the survey)	Standard errors
HY090N	Regular inter – household cash transfer received net	491	2540	2723	33
HY100G	Interest repayments on mortgage gross	3486	118	349	194
HY100N	Interest repayments on mortgage net	3486	118	349	194
HY110G	Income received by people aged under 16 gross	1798	95	95	299
HY110N	Income received by people aged under 16 net	1789	95	95	299
HY120G	Regular taxes on wealth gross	78	4736	6354	2
HY120N	Regular taxes on wealth net	78	4736	6354	2
HY130G	Regular inter – household cash transfer paid – gross	1516	365	397	73
HY130N	Regular inter – household cash transfer paid - net	1516	365	397	73
HY140G	tax on income and social contribution	7565	6396	6428	128
HY140N	tax on income and social contribution	7565	6396	6428	128
HY145N	Repayments/receipts for tax adjustment	-115	6099	6099	10

Source: Longitudinal database 2006-2009

Table 11: The mean, the total number of observations (before and after imputations) and the standard errors, personal level, 2008, only persons included into the longitudinal database

Income components	Description	Mean (weighted)	Number of observations before imputations (in the survey with value not equal 0 before imputatoins)	Number of observations after imputations (in the survey)	Standard errors
PY010G	Employee cash or near cash income gross	12964	12515	12921	133
PY010N	Employee cash or near cash income net	9064	12515	12921	76
PY020G	Non-Cash employee income net	426	1938	2112	29
PY020N	Non-Cash employee income net	365	1938	2112	25
PY035G	Contributions to individual private pensions plans gross	461	3020	4212	9
PY035N	Contributions to individual private pensions plans gross	461	3020	4212	9
PY050G	Cash benefits or losses from self-employment	4740	2406	2917	217
PY050N	Cash benefits or losses from self-employment	3927	2406	2917	158
PY070G	Value of goods produced by own consumption	272	6944	12848	7
PY070N	Value of goods produced by own consumption	272	6944	12848	7
PY080G	Pension from individual private plans gross	351	123	146	32
PY080N	Pension from individual private plans net	351	123	146	32
PY090G	Unemployment benefits gross	2568	391	391	130
PY090N	Unemployment benefits net	1888	391	391	93
PY100G	Old age benefits gross	7633	3757	3809	81
PY100N	Old age benefits net	7585	3757	3809	78

Income components	Description	Mean (weighted)	Number of observations before imputations (in the survey with value not equal 0 before imputatoins)	Number of observations after imputations (in the survey)	Standard errors
PY110G	Survivor benefits net	5619	693	695	140
PY110N	Survivor' age benefits gross	5616	693	695	139
PY120G	Sickness benefits gross	1550	2309	2573	53
PY120N	Sickness benefits net	1048	2309	2573	35
PY130G	Disability benefits gross	5433	1424	1424	91
PY130N	Disability benefits net	5374	1424	1424	92
PY140G	Education related allowances gross	1624	1062	1062	26
PY140N	Education related allowances net	1624	1062	1062	26

Source: Longitudinal database 2006-2009

Table 12: The mean, the total number of observations (before and after imputations) and the standard errors, household level, 2009, only households included into the longitudinal database

Income components	Description	Mean (weighted)	Number of observations before imputations (in the survey with value not equal 0 before imputatoins)	Number of observations after imputations (in the survey)	Standard errors
HY010	Total gross household income	29689	6024	6037	327
HY020	Total disposable household income	22956	6031	6037	219
HY022	Total disposable household income before social transfers except old age and survivor's benefits	20717	5991	6021	218

Income components	Description	Mean (weighted)	Number of observations before imputations (in the survey with value not equal 0 before imputatoins)	Number of observations after imputations (in the survey)	Standard errors
HY023	Total disposable household income before social transfers including old-age and survivor's benefits	16469	5800	5950	230
HY040G	Income from rental of a property or land – gross	2244	422	422	231
HY040N	Income from rental of a property or land – net	1704	422	422	178
HY050G	Interest, dividends, profit form capital investments in unincorporated business	2173	2551	2551	77
HY050N	Interest, dividends, profit form capital investments in unincorporated business	1814	2545	2545	54
HY060G	Family/Children related allowances	1606	538	549	81
HY060N	Family/Children related allowances	1605	538	549	81
HY070G	Social exclusion not elsewhere classified	1107	14	14	197
HY070N	Social exclusion not elsewhere classified	1107	14	14	197
HY080G	Housing allowances	1845	168	209	109
HY080N	Housing allowances	1845	168	209	109
HY090G	Regular inter – household cash transfer received gross	928	2415	2614	79

Income components	Description	Mean (weighted)	Number of observations before imputations (in the survey with value not equal 0 before imputatoins)	Number of observations after imputations (in the survey)	Standard errors
HY090N	Regular inter – household cash transfer received net	784	2415	2614	64
HY100G	Interest repayments on mortgage gross	2504	44	378	121
HY100N	Interest repayments on mortgage net	2504	44	378	121
HY110G	Income received by people aged under 16 gross	1595	71	71	239
HY110N	Income received by people aged under 16 net	1595	71	71	240
HY120G	Regular taxes on wealth gross	88	3516	5179	3
HY120N	Regular taxes on wealth net	88	3516	5179	3
HY130G	Regular inter – household cash transfer paid – gross	1564	420	460	83
HY130N	Regular inter – household cash transfer paid - net	1564	420	460	83
HY140G	tax on income and social contribution	8040	5165	5209	130
HY140N	tax on income and social contribution	8040	5165	5209	130
HY145N	Repayments/receipts for tax adjustment	-167	4927	4927	11

Source: Longitudinal database 2006-2009

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Table 13: The mean, the total number of observations (before and after imputations) and the standard errors, personal level, 2009, only persons included into the longitudinal database

Income components	Description	Mean (weighted)	Number of observations before imputations (in the survey with value not equal 0 before imputatoins)	Number of observations after imputations (in the survey)	Standard errors
PY010G	Employee cash or near cash income gross	13761	10244	10966	133
PY010N	Employee cash or near cash income net	9675	10244	10966	78
PY020G	Non-Cash employee income net	349	1502	1613	32
PY020N	Non-Cash employee income net	323	1502	1613	28
PY035G	Contributions to individual private pensions plans gross	496	2434	3525	9
PY035N	Contributions to individual private pensions plans gross	496	2434	3525	9
PY050G	Cash benefits or losses from self-employment	5263	2173	2463	244
PY050N	Cash benefits or losses from self-employment	4458	2173	2463	183
PY070G	Value of goods produced by own consumption	291	2392	11168	8
PY070N	Value of goods produced by own consumption	291	2392	11168	8
PY080G	Pension from individual private plans gross	354	257	298	39
PY080N	Pension from individual private plans net	354	257	298	39
PY090G	Unemployment benefits gross	2733	306	313	159
PY090N	Unemployment benefits net	2004	306	313	115
PY100G	Old age benefits gross	8096	3191	3314	88
PY100N	Old age benefits net	8054	3191	3314	85

Income components	Description	Mean (weighted)	Number of observations before imputations (in the survey with value not equal 0 before imputatoins)	Number of observations after imputations (in the survey)	Standard errors
PY110G	Survivor benefits net	6024	555	581	160
PY110N	Survivor' age benefits gross	6022	555	581	160
PY120G	Sickness benefits gross	1388	1974	2192	59
PY120N	Sickness benefits net	943	1974	2192	39
PY130G	Disability benefits gross	5622	1170	1198	106
PY130N	Disability benefits net	5559	1170	1198	107
PY140G	Education related allowances gross	1575	857	875	30
PY140N	Education related allowances net	1575	857	875	30

Source: Longitudinal database 2006-2009

Table 14: The mean, the number of observations (before and after imputations) and the standard error for the equivalised disposable income breakdown by sex, age groups and household size, 2009:

	Income_mean	stev_enot	Income_se
Equivalised disposable income	Mean	Number of observations after imputations	Standard error
Total	12736	29576	72
1 household member	8919	980	165
2 household members	12454	4624	143
3 household members	13784	6339	153
4 and more household members	12938	17633	97
<25 years	12481	8598	96
25-34	13532	4068	125
35-44	12903	4061	128
45-54	13401	5025	117
55-64	13179	3614	164
65+	11321	4210	121
Male	12949	14553	78
Female	12529	15023	75

Source:Cross sectional database 2009

Table 15: The mean, the number of observations (before and after imputations) and the standard error for the equivalised disposable income breakdown by sex, age groups and household size, 2006 only for units included into longitudinal database:

Equivalised disposable income	Mean	Number of observations after imputations	Standard error
Total	9889	9410	101
1 household member	7334	273	285
2 household members	9890	1270	185
3 household members	10944	2121	198
4 and more household members	9794	5746	140
<25 years	9357	2404	146
25-34	10529	1437	170
35-44	10105	1293	199
45-54	10236	1643	147
55-64	10800	1194	217
65+	9025	1439	150
Male	10043	4657	112
Female	9742	4753	106

Source: Longitudinal database 2006-2009

Table 16: The mean, the number of observations (before and after imputations) and the standard error for the equivalised disposable income breakdown by sex, age groups and household size, 2007 only for units included into longitudinal database:

Equivalised disposable income	Mean	Number of observations after imputations	Standard error
Total	10665	16728	77
1 household member	7810	476	203
2 household members	10592	2292	158
3 household members	11505	3714	150
4 and more household members	10719	10246	108
<25 years	10277	4374	109
25-34	11349	2585	128
35-44	10845	2173	148
45-54	10966	2931	125
55-64	11488	2135	170
65+	9625	2530	129
Male	10800	8257	84
Female	10535	8471	82

Source: Longitudinal database 2006-2009

Table 17: The mean, the number of observations (before and after imputations) and the standard error for the equivalised disposable income breakdown by sex, age groups and household size, 2008 only for units included into longitudinal database:

Equivalised disposable income	Mean	Number of observations after imputations	Standard error
Total	11646	23858	75
1 household member	8483	760	225
2 household members	11279	3628	139
3 household members	12457	5148	148
4 and more household members	11881	14322	105
<25 years	11401	6507	105
25-34	12358	3494	124
35-44	11889	3239	146
45-54	12037	4105	117
55-64	12181	2961	165
65+	10434	3552	126
Male	11810	11737	83
Female	11489	12121	78

Source: Longitudinal database 2006-2009

Table 18: The mean, the number of observations (before and after imputations) and the standard error for the equivalised disposable income breakdown by sex, age groups and household size, 2009 only for units included into longitudinal database:

Equivalised disposable income	Mean	Number of observations after imputations	Standard error
Total	12728	19391	85
1 household member	8874	623	200
2 household members	12345	2958	171
3 household members	13785	4083	178
4 and more household members	12975	11727	116
<25 years	12517	5607	115
25-34	13547	2652	151
35-44	12902	2652	153
45-54	13283	3304	137
55-64	13147	2354	189
65+	11328	2822	147
Male	12924	9537	92
Female	12536	9854	90

Source: Longitudinal database 2006-2009

2.3 Non-sampling errors

2.3.1 Sampling frame and coverage errors

The basis for the sampling frame is the Central Register of Population (CRP), which is linked to the Register of Territorial Units. The sampling frame constitutes persons aged 16 years or more on 31st of December of previous year. Besides the CRP we also use the frame of enumeration areas. Since some enumeration areas do not have enough inhabitants, those enumeration areas were linked with neighbouring areas into larger territorial units – i.e. sampling units, which were the sampling frame in the first stage.

As the additional source we also use the list of addresses of different types of institutions. With this information we are able to exclude in advance from the sampling frame most of persons which live in the collective households. However there are still some of these persons detected later in the stage of data collection and these persons are in the analyses considered as out-of-scope units (over-coverage). Also diseased and emigrated persons are considered as out-of-scope units.

From the CRP we have randomly selected persons aged 16 or more. At the addresses of selected persons the selected person and his or her household were interviewed. If selected persons did not live at the address from the CRP where they are registered, we did not follow them but we considered this as non-response. Households where nobody is registered at that address were thus excluded from the sampling frame.

2.3.2 Measurement and processing errors

2.3.2.1 Measurement errors

As in most surveys, the questionnaire can be one of the sources of potentional measurement errors. Unsatisfactory organization and design of the survey may results in output different to the reality. For the case of EU-SILC the original questionnaires were developed on the basis of the EU_SILC regulations and the EU_SILC doc 65 (*Description of Target Variables: Cross-sectional and Longitudinal*). They are annually adopted and revised according to changes of EUROSTAT's requirements; feedback from interviewers or data checking procedures which indicated misinterpretations of particular items. However, the wording and phrasing of the questions can lead to misunderstandings; also different ordering of the questions can result in different answers. But we implemented various methods and procedures to reduce such effects and errors.

The data are a combination of data obtained from interviews and data obtained from registers and other administrative sources. In the first year of conducting SILC in 2005 the interviewers are carried out by PAPI, while in the year 2006, 2007, 2008 and 2009 are carried out by CATI or CAPI. The general mode of collection was personal interview of a selected person. The household respondent was chosen by the interviewer as the one who had the best knowledge of the household's affairs. For part of questions for selected person the interviewers were instructed to prefer interviewing the selected person whenever possible. In the case of household that had already participated in EU-SILC, certain basic information was uploaded in the entry programme prior to the new round of data collection. And the interviewers just verified the information. So in this way we reduced the burden, particularly on respondents.

As in all surveys there is highly possible that interviewer can influence on respondent's answers. During the collecting data phase we did regular checks on their progress.

On CATI interviewing we constantly monitored the interviewers and warned them about mistakes. In our studio we have possibility to listen to the interview and at the same time we can see on the screen everything that interviewer enter into the computer. The interviewers do not know when they are inspected.

CAPI interviewers are obliged to send the data which they collected to the Office every fortnight. We checked frequency of some key answers and if we found out that something unexpected happened with single interviewer we asked him for the explanation.

Every year the field work began at 1ˢᵗ February. And before the field work we organised several lessons for both CAPI and CATI interviewers (in the year 2005 for PAPI interviewers). Each interviewer was obliged to participate in one of those lessons, which were 2 times 4 hours long. In the first part of the lesson we instructed interviewers about purpose of the survey, definitions and methodology of each questions and also the organizational part of the survey. At the second part we organized practical interviewing in the groups of 3 to 4 interviewers with lap-tops for CAPI interviewers. For CATI interviewers special lessons was organised in our studio

which have the similar content as for CAPI interviewers. We prepared the questionnaires and answers in advance, that we can see if the interviewer understands meaning of the questions.

In 2006, 2007, 2008 and 2009 at the same time we had approximately 60 CAPI interviewers (most of them were experienced, but also some interviewers were less experienced), and approximately 40 CATI interviewers (most of them students, which almost all had experience with telephone interviewing). In the case that interviewer was replaced (do now wish to be interviewer, do not work according to instructions), the additional lessons were organised.

CAPI interviewers got at the lessons advanced letters and they sent them their self to the sampled households few days before they intended to visit the household. For the CATI interviewing all advanced letters were sent by the Office two days before the interviewing started. Small leaflet were added to all letters with some results from the previous year, information on where it is possible to get results and additional information, etc.

Special training was organized also for controllers and other technical stuff. On all trainings we explained the purpose of this survey, the methodology, questionnaires and organizational part as well.

In 2007 we changed all income variables from Slovenian tolars (SIT) to EUR. In the questionnaire it is possible that interviewee answered in SIT or in EURO. We introduce for all these variables new variable for currency and after the field work was finished we recalculate all income variables into EUR. In the databases all income variables were recalculated to EURO from 2005 onwards.

In the construction of the Slovenian questionnaire we adapted questions as well asd design from our LFS questionnaire for personal questions (especially questions related to labour market) and HBS questionnaire for household and expenditure questions. As mentioned before, the core of the questionnaire was designed according to the recommendations of Eurostat. In some cases the phrasing of questions to the certain level diverged from Eurostat recommendations because of Slovenian standards. The differences when comparing our questionnaire and Eurostat recommendations are as follows:

Not income variables:

HH010 We had more categories, but all categories are easily translated to Eurostat categories.

HH020 We had more categories, but all categories are easily translated to Eurostat categories.

HH030 The room is defined as space with at least 6 square meters. Kitchen is not included in any case for all years.

HH040 The questions is split into the three separate questions (from 2008):

GB9 In your dwelling, do you have problems with leaking roof?
1. Yes.
2. No.

GB17 In your dwelling, do you have problems with damp
walls/floor/foundation?
1. Yes.
2. No.

GB18 In your dwelling, do you have problems with rot in window frames or
floor?
1. Yes.
2. No.

In the data processing HH040 got answer »yes« in the case that at least one
question above were answered »yes«. Only in the case that all the questions were
answered »no«, variable HH040 got value »no«.

HH061 is difficult question, especially in the case of houses. To this question only
50% of respondents responded on the open questions, then another 35%
respondents responded with the additional question (scale for help), but for 15% of
respondents complete imputation was performed.

HH070 Total housing costs are asked with several questions – costs for cold water,
costs for sewage removal, costs for refuse removal, heating, contribution to reserve
fund, insurance, and interest for mortgage, rent, and regular maintenance. We
summed up all variables from these questions to get HH070. In the questionnaires
we divided these questions according to the tenure status and to the dwelling type. If
household lives in the block of flat, usually they got only one invoice for all costs, but
if household live in detached house, it got each invoice (for water, sewage, removal
costs etc.) separately. In the first case we then asked only for all costs together and
then which costs are included into the invoice.

We transmit to Eurostat HS011, which is combined from 2 questions. We asked
separate for (a) mortgage repayment and (b) rent:
  (a) GE10 In the past 12 months, have you ever been in arrears in paying the
      mortgage loan instalment due to financial problems?
      1. Yes. → GE19
      2. No.

      GE19 How many times have you been in arrears in paying the mortgage loan
      instalment?
      1. Once.
      2. Twice or more.

  (b) GF32 In the past 12 months, have you ever been in arrears in paying the rent
      due to financial problems?
      1. Yes. → GE19
      2. No.

GF33 How many times have you been in arrears in paying the rent instalment?
1. Once.
2. Twice or more.

We collected the data in similar way – with two questions – also for variables HS021 and HS031.

HS040 – Question in our questionnaire is: "Can all members of your household afford financially week's annual holidays?" In Slovenian language it is quite logical that holidays should be spent away from home.

HS050 – in the question it is not mentioned phrase "chicken and fish".

HS070 – HS110 – in our survey we added some other durables (video recorder, DVD player, digital camera etc.).

PB130, PB140 – we collected these data with the questionnaire, but if the data were differentiated according to the Central Register of Population, we took the data from the register.

PB190, PB210 –we took this data from the register of population.

PB200 is combination of the data from the questionnaire and the Central Register of Population.

PB220A, PB220B – data were collected by questionnaire for all household members.

PE040 – the data are from Statistical Register of Employment for persons in labour force, for others the data was collected via questionnaire. Because of changing methodology for deviding education level into ISCED, the data from 2005 and 2006 in longitudinal database are not comparable with the years 2007 and 2008.

PH040 (only cross sectional) – the question was split into two questions:

AC4 Was there any time when selected person during the last 12 months when he/she really needed to consult a medical specialist (except dentist)?
1. *Yes* ➔ *AC5*
2. *No* ➔ *question about need of the dentist.*

AC5 Did selected person get a help of a medical specialist?
1. *Yes*
2. *No.*

PH060 – the question was split into two questions:

AC8 Was there any time when selected person during the last 12 months when he/she really needed to consult a dentist?

1. Yes ➜ AC9
2. No

AC9 Did selected person get a help of a dentist?

1. Yes
2. No.

PL020 – The question is from 2006 onward included into the qeustionnaire.

PL025 – The question is from 2006 onward included for all household members into the questionnaire.

PL030 – The question is from 2006 onward included for all household members into the questionnaire.

PL040 – The question is from 2006 onward included for all household members into the questionnaire.

PL050 – for active persons we got the data about occupation from the statistical register of employment. For inactive (selected) persons we asked the question about occupation in the questionnaire. After conducting the survey, we coded the occupation into ISCO-88(com) according the description of the occupation. Coding is done by professional coders who also do the coding in the LFS.

PL060 – The question is from 2006 onward included for all household members into the questionnaire.

PL070-PL085 – It was constructed from the Statistical Register of Employment and from the registers from Health Insurance Company. The questionnaire is a source for students.

PL087 – It was constructed from PL070-PL085 and from the questionnaire.

PL090 – The source for this variable is register from Health Insurance Company.

PL100 –The question is from 2006 included for all household members into the questionnaire.

PL210A-PL210L – Constructed from Statistical Register of Employment and Health Insurance Company. We have state on the last day of each month. The source for students was questionnaire. The data for persons which are not in any register or any other source are imputed according to the data from the last year. For the persons with several statuses, the activity had priority, this way we define that persons who, for example, were work (part time) and they are retired, we define them as "work". We added the question about main status in the previous year for the persons who the first time participated in survey that we can impute the data for the persons, who do not have any data in any administrative source. These variables are filled in for years 2006, 2007 and 2008.

With the SILC survey in 2009 Eurostat changed the methodology of collecting data on the monthly activity status of persons in the income reference year (variables PL211A-L were introduced instead of PL210A-L). Due to the changed methodology, from 2009 on inactive persons are classified into individual categories in greater detail than covered by administrative sources; so data from administrative sources are combined with data from the questionnaire. Other inactive persons from administrative sources (homemakers, people unable to work, students, other inactive) are assigned the status regarding the response in the questionnaire. Before 2009 the source of data on monthly activity statuses was administrative. Due to this methodological change, in 2009 the share of unemployed persons is higher and the share of other inactive persons among all persons classified regarding the most frequent activity status is lower. These changes are one of the reason for huge decrease of the at-risk-of-poverty rates of 'other inactive population' and high increase of the at-risk-of-poverty rates of the unemployed persons in cross sectional data.

2.3.2.2 Processing errors

As in previous years checking of the data was done in several stages: data-entry checks, data control and data editing for all separate sources (questionnaire and registers data), and finally the data control on integrated database.

The questionnaire was programmed in Blaise, so data entry controls were built into the electronic questionnaire, what reduced the need for post data control. Control of data in the entry programme was done in various ways. All numeric variables had absolute limits for data entry. We had a lot of syntax checks, one of them were signals (soft errors) which gave a warning to the interviewers if the answer was either unlikely because it was extreme or because it did not correspond to answer given to the earlier asked questions. These signals could be overridden if the answer in question was confirmed. And similar hard errors, which it was impossible to override. We also had a lot of logical checks.

> Here are examples of syntax checks and one logical check:
> **Soft syntax error:**
> - Variable (PL060): Number of hours usually worked per week in main job: if interviewer entered less than 8 or more than 70 hours there was a signal: *Really less than 8 or more than 70 hours per week in main job?* The answer could be yes – suppress or no - correct the number of hours.
> **Hard syntax error:**
> - Variable HB080/HB090: Person 1 and Person 2 responsible for the accommodation: if interviewer entered two times the same person there was a hard error: *Person 1 responsible for the accommodation and Person 2 responsible for the accommodation can not be same.*
> **Logical error:**
> - Variable PL030: Self-defined current economic status: if interviewer entered the person aged 16 and more is a preschool child there was an error: *The person is 16 or more year old so can not be a preschool child.*

The second stage was done in our office by checking and correcting all sources separately. The system of processing, checking and correcting was programmed in SAS. We had various logical and consistency checks, we checked the extreme

values of all income components and variables with amounts from questionnaire (for example total housing costs). During the editing procedures the detected errors are corrected.

Here are some examples of checks at this stage:

		Checks		
LK_label	Table	Error_decription	Condition	Remark
LK014	gosp	For tenants we need answer about paying rent at prevailing or market rate	if (GC4 in (2 3 4 5 6 8)) and (GC17= -2) and status_gosp=10	
LK083	oseb	Person can not get sickness benefits more then 252 working days	if AS3 > 252 and not (AS3 in (-2 -1))	
LK150	ostali_viri	Value can not be negative	if (OTR < 0)	
LK_OP_9	dohodnina	Extreme value	if ((BRUTO1211 NE 0)) and not (112.02 =< BRUTO1211 =< 8705.32)	

After editing the data from all sources separately, we compose so called integrated database with all the data. In the case of logical mistakes and inconsistency of the data, we edited the data to the most probably value.

Here are some examples of checks at this stage:

		Checks		
LK_label	Table	Error_decription	Condition	Remark
LK_I_019	int_gosp_v	Housing allowances can get only tenants or subtenants	if (HY070G ne 0) and not (HH020 in (2 3 .))	
LK_I_020	int_oseb_v	Person must have main activity for all 12 months	if not ((PL070+PL072+PL080+PL085+PL087+PL090)=12) and (RB080<1991)	
LK_I_029	int_gosp_v	Total housing gross income must be equal or greater than total disposable household income	if (HY010 -HY020 lt -1) and (HY010 ne .) and (HY020 ne .)	
LK_I_317	int_oseb_v	Person was more then 4 months retired, but there was no benefits (old-age or survivor's or disability benefits)	if (PL085>4) and ((PY100G or PY110G or PY130G)=0)	

We also compared the data with data from previous waves, especially income variables (on micro level) and if we detect errors, we corrected them. With the final datasets on the macro-level the distribution of income variables are checked with previous EU_SILC waves, tax statistics and other administrative sources to identify implausible distributions due to errors in the data editing process.

Before sending the final D-, R-, H- and P- files, data files were further checked using EUROSTAT's SAS programs to detect errors. Cases which are identified by the checking programme as probably implausible but are considered correct were commented and sent to EUROSTAT with the data transmission.

2.3.3 Non-response errors

2.3.3.1 Achieved sample size

The achieved sample size was calculated on household as well as on individual level. Since we have the sample of persons, and the data are obtained both from the interviews and from the registers, the household is counted to be interviewed only if household questionnaire is completed and if also questionnaire for the selected person is completed. For other household members data are obtained from registers.Achieved sample size is calculated for

1. Number of selected respondents who are members of the households for which the interview is accepted for the database (DB135 = 1), and who completed a personal interview (RB250 = 11 to 13);

2. Number of persons 16 years or older who are members of the households for which the interview is accepted for the database (DB135 = 1), and who completed a personal interview (RB250 = 11 to 13);

Table 19. Achieved sample size for total and rotational group breakdown

		No. of **selected respondents** (sample persons) from who information is completed **from interviews and registers**	No. of **persons 16+** who are members of the households for which the interview is accepted for the database and from who information is completed **only from registers**	No. of persons 16+ who are members of the households for which the interview is accepted for the database
Year	Rotational group	DB135 = 1 & RB250=13	DB135 = 1 & RB250=12	DB135 = 1 & RB250=12,13
2006	**Total**	**2882**	**5198**	**8080**
	4	2882	5198	8080
2007	**Total**	**5110**	**9349**	**14459**
	4	2158	3961	6119
	5	2952	5388	8340
2008	**Total**	**7441**	**13134**	**20575**
	4	1834	3331	5165
	5	2217	3949	6166
	6	3390	5854	9244
2009	**Total**	**6037**	**10653**	**16690**
	4	1583	2824	4407
	5	1853	3254	5107
	6	2601	4575	7176

Source: Longitudinal database 2006-2009

2.3.3.2 Unit non-response

For the total sample, the unit non-response will be calculated by removing, from the numerator and the denominator of the formulas described below, those units that according to the tracing rules are out of scope.

- Household non-response rates (NRh) will be computed as follows:

  *NRh=(1-(Ra * Rh)) * 100*

Where

$$Ra = \frac{Number\ of\ addresses\ successfully\ contacted}{Number\ of\ valid\ addresses\ selected} = \frac{\sum[DB120 = 11]}{\sum[DB120 = all] - \sum[DB120 = 23]}$$

Ra is the address contact rate.

DB120 is the record of contact at the address.

The Ra is:

Table 20: Address contact rate

Year	Ra
2006	98.1%
2007	98.5%
2008	97.4%
2009	99.5%

Source: Longitudinal database 2006-2009

Condition that have to be fulfilled that the household is accepted to household register are completed both household and personal questionnaires.Variable measures proportion of households that are acceptable for the database. Percentage is calculated form eligible households on contacted addresses.

$$Rh = \frac{\begin{array}{c}Number\ of\ household\ interviews\\ completed\ and\ accepted\ for\ data\ base\end{array}}{Number\ of\ eligible\ households\ at\ contacted\ addresses} = \frac{\sum[DB135 = 1]}{\sum[DB130 = all]}$$

Rh is the proportion of complete household interviews accepted for the database.

DB130 is the household questionnaire result, and
DB135 is the household interview acceptance result.

Table 21: Proportion of complete household interviews

Year	Rh
2006	74.3%
2007	74.7%
2008	76.2%
2009	83.2%

Source: Longitudinal database 2006-2009

Therefore

*NRh=(1-(Ra * Rh)) * 100*

Table 22: Non-response rate

Year	NRh
2006	27.1%
2007	26.4%
2008	25.8%
2009	17.2%

Source: Longitudinal database 2006-2009

- Individual non-response rates (NRp) will be computed as follows:

    *NRp=(1-(Rp)) * 100*

Where

$$Rp = \frac{Number\ of\ personal\ interviews\ completed}{Number\ of\ eligible\ individuals\ in\ the\ households\ whose\ interviews\ were\ completed\ and\ accepted\ for\ the\ data\ base} = \frac{\sum[RB250 = 11+12+13]}{\sum[RB245 = 1+2+3]}$$

Rp is the proportion of complete personal interviews within the households accepted for the database
RB245 is the respondent status, and
RB250 is the data status.

For those Members States where a sample of persons rather than a sample of households (addresses) was selected, the individual non-response rates will be calculated for 'the selected respondent' (RB245=2), for all individuals aged 16 years or older (RB245=2+3) and for the nonselected respondent (RB245=3).

Table 23: Complete personal interviews

Year	Response	Number of persons	Rp
2006	8080	8080	100.0%
2007	14459	14459	100.0%
2008	20575	20575	100.0%
2009	16690	16690	100.0%

Source: Longitudinal database 2006-2009

The Rp for selected respondent and non-selected respondent is always 100%.

Thus

    *NRp=(1-(Rp)) * 100=0*

for 'the selected respondent' (RB245=2), for all individuals aged 16 years or older (RB245=2+3) and for the nonselected respondent (RB245=3).

Overall individual non-response rates (*NRp) are:

Table 24: Overall individual non-response rate

Year	*NRp
2006	27.13%
2007	26.42%
2008	25.78%
2009	17.21%

Source: Longitudinal database 2006-2009

Longitudinal response rates

Households:

Wave response rate

Percentage of households successfully interviewed (DB135 = 1) which were passed on to wave t (from wave t-1) or newly created or added during wave t, excluding those out of scope (under the tracing rules) or non-existent.

Table 25: Wave response rate

Year	W_RR
2006	68.7%
2007	69.4%
2008	70.1%
2009	80.2%

Source: Longitudinal database 2006-2009

Longitudinal follow up rate

Percentage of households which are passed on to wave t+1 for follow-up within the households received into wave t from wave t-1, excluding those out of scope (under the tracing rules) or non-existent.

Table 26: Longitudinal follow up rate

Year	LF_R
2006	0,0%
2007	78,6%
2008	79,5%
2009	59,9%

Source: Longitudinal database 2006-2009

Follow up ratio

Number of households passed on from wave t to wave t+1 in comparison to the number of households received for follow-up at wave t from wave t-1.

Table 27: Longitudinal follow up ratio

Year	F_RAT
2006	0.0%
2007	78.6%
2008	79.5%
2009	59.9%

Source: Longitudinal database 2006-2009

Achieved sample size ratio

Ratio of the number of households accepted for the database (DB135 = 1) in wave t to the number of households accepted for the database (DB135 = 1) in wave t-1.

Table 28: Achieved sample size ratio

Year	ASS_RAT
2006	0.0%
2007	177.3%
2008	145.6%
2009	81.1%

Source: Longitudinal database 2006-2009

Persons:

Wave response rate

Percentage of sample persons successfully interviewed (RB250 = 11,12,13) among those passed on to wave t (from wave t-1) or newly created or added during wave t, excluding those out of scope (under the tracing rules).

Table 29: Wave response rate

Year	W_RR_SP
2006	100.0%
2007	100.0%
2008	100.0%
2009	100.0%

Source: Longitudinal database 2006-2009

Percentage of co-residents selected in wave 1 successfully interviewed (RB = 11,12,13) among those passed on to wave t (from wave t-1).

Table 30: Response rate for co-residents

Year	W_RR_C
2006	79.6%
2007	78.8%
2008	77.8%
2009	76.3%

Source: Longitudinal database 2006-2009

Longitudinal follow up rate

Percentage of sample persons successfully interviewed (RB250 = 11,12,13) in wave t out of all of sample persons selected, excluding those who have died or been found ineligible (out of scope), breakdown by causes of non-response.

Table 31: Longitudinal follow up rate

Year	LF_RP_S
2006	100.0%
2007	100.0%
2008	100.0%
2009	100.0%

Source: Longitudinal database 2006-2009

Achieved sample size ratio

Ratio of the number of completed personal interviews (RB250 = 11,12,13) in wave t to the number of completed personal interviews in wave t-1. This ratio will be defined for sample persons and for all persons including non-sample persons aged 16+ and for co-residents aged 16+ selected in first wave.

Table 32: Achieved sample size ratio

Year	ASS_RAT_P
2006	0.0%
2007	178.9%
2008	142.3%
2009	81.1%

Source: Longitudinal database 2006-2009

Response rate for non sample persons

Table 33: Response rate for non-sample persons

Year	RR_NSP
2006	100.0%
2007	97.5%
2008	96.6%
2009	94.6%

Source: Longitudinal database 2006-2009

2.3.3.3 Distribution of households by household status (DB110), by record of contact at address (DB120), by household qeustionnaire result (DB130) and by household interview acceptance (DB135)

Table 34: Distribution of 'household status' by wave

	DB110=1	DB110=2	DB110=3	DB110=4	DB110=5	DB110=7	DB110=9	DB110=11	Total
2006	0	0	0	0	0	0	4197	0	**4197**
2007	2686	86	5	3	44	1	4463	0	**7288**
2008	4885	98	6	17	61	0	5407	0	**10474**
2009	7049	205	17	25	67	0	0	2	**7365**
Total	**14620**	**389**	**28**	**45**	**172**	**1**	**14067**	**2**	**29324**

Source: Longitudinal database 2006-2009

Table 35: Percentage of 'household status' by wave

	DB110=1	DB110=2	DB110=3	DB110=4	DB110=5	DB110=7	DB110=9	DB110=11	Total
2006	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	**100.0%**
2007	36.9%	1.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	61.2%	0.0%	**100.0%**
2008	46.6%	0.9%	0.1%	0.2%	0.6%	0.0%	51.6%	0.0%	**100.0%**
2009	95.7%	2.8%	0.2%	0.3%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	**100.0%**
Total	**49.9%**	**1.3%**	**0.1%**	**0.2%**	**0.6%**	**0.0%**	**48.0%**	**0.0%**	**100.0%**

Source: Longitudinal database 2006-2009

DB110=1 At the same address as last interview
DB110=2 Entire household moved to a private household within the country
DB110=3 Entire household moved to a collective household or institution within the country
DB110=4 Household moved outside the country
DB110=5 Entire household died
DB110=7 Household unable to access
DB110=9 New address added to sample this wave or first wave
DB110=11   Lost household (no information on record or what happened to the household)

Table 36: Distribution of original units by 'record of contact at address'. Rotational group and total, 2009

	Total		Rotational group 4		Rotational group 1		Rotational group 2		Rotational group 3	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total (DB120 = 11 to 23)	12605	100.0	1865	100.0	2282	100.0	3390	100.0	5068	100.0
Address contacted (DB120 = 11)	11808	93.7	1813	97.2	2182	95.6	3267	96.4	4546	89.7
Address non-contacted (DB120 = 21 to 23)	797	6.3	52	2.8	100	4.4	123	3.6	522	10.3
Total address non-contacted (DB120 = 21 to 23)	797	6.3	52	2.8	100	4.4	123	3.6	522	10.3
Address cannot be located (DB120= 21)	144	1.1	7	0.4	10	0.4	19	0.6	108	2.1
Address unable to access (DB120 = 22)	653	5.2	45	2.4	90	3.9	104	3.1	414	8.2
Address does not exists or is non-residential address or is unoccupied or not principal residence (DB120 = 23)	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

Source: cross-sectional databases 2009

Table 37: Distribution of interview acceptance by rotational group, 2009

	Total		Rotational group 4		Rotational group 1		Rotational group 2		Rotational group 3	
	Number	%	Number		Number		Number		Number	
Total	9282	100.0	1586	100.0	1853	100.0	2601	100.0	3242	100.0
Interview accepted for database (db135 = 1)	9282	100.0	1586	100.0	1853	100.0	2601	100.0	3242	100.0
Interview rejected (DB135=2)	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

Source: cross-sectional databases 2009

Table 38: Distribution of original units by 'record of contact at address' by wave

Year	DB120=11	DB120=21	DB120=22	DB120=23	Total
2006	3880	74	1	242	**4197**
2007	6839	105	1	418	**7363**
2008	9764	255	6	588	**10613**
2009	7256	36	0	239	**7531**
Total	**20483**	**434**	**8**	**1248**	**22173**

Source: Longitudinal database 2006-2009

Table 39: Percentage of original units by 'record of contact at address' by wave

Year	DB120=11	DB120=21	DB120=22	DB120=23	Total
2006	92.4%	1.8%	0.0%	5.8%	**100.0%**
2007	92.9%	1.4%	0.0%	5.7%	**100.0%**
2008	92.0%	2.4%	0.1%	5.5%	**100.0%**
2009	96.3%	0.5%	0.0%	3.2%	**100.0%**
Total	**92.4%**	**2.0%**	**0.0%**	**5.6%**	**100.0%**

Source: Longitudinal database 2006-2009

DB120=11   address contacted
DB120=21   address cannot be located
DB120=22   address unable to access
DB120=23   Address does not exist or is non-residental address or is unoccupied or not principal residence

DB120=23 include also households where selected person died or moved to instituion or abroad.

Table 40: Distribution of address contacted by 'household questionnaire result' and by household interview acceptance by rotational group and total, 2009

	Total		Rotational group 4		Rotational group 1		Rotational group 2		Rotational group 3	
	Number	%	Number		Number		Number		Number	
Total	**11808**	**100.0**	**1813**	**100.0**	**2182**	**100.0**	**3267**	**100.0**	**4546**	**100.0**
Household questionnaire completed (DB130 = 11)	9282	78.6	1586	87.5	1853	84.9	2601	79.6	3242	71.3
Interview not completed (DB130 = 21 to 24)	2526	21.4	227	12.5	329	15.1	666	20.4	1304	28.7
Refusal to co-operate (DB130 = 21)	2141	18.1	207	11.4	296	13.6	628	19.2	1010	22.2
Entirely household temporarily away for duration of fieldwork (DB130 = 22)	246	2.1	12	0.7	20	0.9	24	0.7	190	4.2
Household unable to respond (illness, incapacity, etc.) (DB130 = 23)	128	1.1	8	0.4	12	0.5	13	0.4	95	2.1
Other reasons (DB130 = 24)	11	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0	9	0.2

Source: Cross sectional database 2009

Table 41: Distribution of address contacted by 'household questionnaire result' by wave

Year	DB130=11	DB130=21	DB130=22	DB130=23	DB130=24	Total
2006	2882	880	63	55	0	**3880**
2007	5110	1374	209	131	15	**6839**
2008	7441	1864	292	158	9	**9764**
2009	6037	1129	55	33	2	**7256**
Total	**21470**	**5247**	**619**	**377**	**26**	**27739**

Source: Longitudinal database 2006-2009

Table 42: Percenetage of address contacted by 'household questionnaire result' by wave

Year	DB130=11	DB130=21	DB130=22	DB130=23	DB130=24	Total
2006	74.3%	22.7%	1.6%	1.4%	0.0%	**100.0%**
2007	74.7%	20.1%	3.1%	1.9%	0.2%	**100.0%**
2008	76.2%	19.1%	3.0%	1.6%	0.1%	**100.0%**
2009	83.2%	15.6%	0.8%	0.5%	0.0%	**100.0%**
Total	**77.4%**	**18.9%**	**2.2%**	**1.4%**	**0.1%**	**100.0%**

Source: Longitudinal database 2006-2009

DB130=11   household questionnaire completed
DB130=21   refusal to co-operate
DB130=22   entire household temporarily away for duration of fieldwork
DB130=23   household unable to resopnd (illiness, incapacity…)
DB130=24   other reasons

2.3.3.4 Distribution of persons for membership status (RB110):

Table 43: Frequency of persons for membership status (RB110) by wave

	year=2006	year=2007	year=2008	year=2009	Total
Was in this household in previous waves or current household member RB110=1	9410	16539	23542	18908	**68399**
Move into this household from outside sample since previous wave RB110=3	0	144	219	328	**691**
Newly born into this household since last wave RB110=4	0	45	97	155	**297**
Moved out since previous wave or last interview if not contacted in previous wave RB110=5	0	180	353	455	**988**
Died RB110=6	0	26	47	71	**144**
Lived in the household at least 3 months druing the income reference period RB110=7	0	35	58	85	**178**
Total	**9410**	**16969**	**24316**	**20002**	**70697**

Source: Longitudinal database 2006-2009

Table 44: Percentage of persons for membership status (RB110) by wave

	year=2005	year=2006	year=2007	year=2008	Total
Was in this household in previous waves or current household member RB110=1	100.0%	97.5%	96.8%	94.5%	**96.7%**
Move into this household from outside sample since previous wave RB110=3	0.0%	0.8%	0.9%	1.6%	**1.0%**
Newly born into this household since last wave RB110=4	0.0%	0.3%	0.4%	0.8%	**0.4%**
Moved out since previous wave or last interview if not contacted in previous wave RB110=5	0.0%	1.1%	1.5%	2.3%	**1.4%**
Died RB110=6	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.4%	**0.2%**
Lived in the household at least 3 months druing the income reference period RB110=7	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.4%	**0.3%**
Total	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

Source: Longitudinal database 2006-2009

2.3.3.5 Item non-reponse

Table 45: Distribution of item non-response (unweighted values), household level, EU-SILC cross sectional 2009 database

Variable	Description	% of HHS having received an amount	% of HHS with missing values (before imputations) HHS with missing value/HHS who received amount	Total % of HHs with partial information (before imputations) - imputed 10% or more of amount HHS with missing value/HHS who received amount	Total % of HHs with partial information (before imputations) - imputed less than 10% of amount HHS with missing value/HHS who received amount	Total % of HHs with full information (before imputations)	The income were decreased after imputations HHS where value decreased/HHS who received amount
HY010	Total gross household income	100.0%	0.2%	15.0%	33.0%	51.2%	0.6%
HY020	Total disposable household income	100.0%	0.1%	17.6%	30.2%	41.5%	10.6%
HY022	Total disposable household income before social transfers except old age and survivor's benefits	99.7%	0.5%	19.6%	28.1%	41.4%	10.4%
HY023	Total disposable household income before social transfers including old-age and survivor's benefits	98.4%	2.1%	22.4%	25.4%	41.2%	8.9%
HY040G	Income from rental of a property or land – gross	6.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
HY040N	Income from rental of a property or land – net	6.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
HY050G	Family/Children related allowances – gross	42.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
HY050N	Family/Children related allowances – net	42.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
HY060G	Social exclusion not elsewhere classified – gross	9.1%	1.7%	0.0%	0.0%	98.0%	0.4%
HY060N	Social exclusion not elsewhere classified – net	9.1%	1.7%	0.0%	0.0%	98.0%	0.4%
HY070G	Housing allowances – gross	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
HY070N	Housing allowances – net	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
HY080G	Regular inter – household cash transfer received – gross	3.6%	21.2%	2.4%	0.0%	74.0%	2.4%

Variable	Description	% of HHS having received an amount	% of HHS with missing values (before imputations) HHS with missing value/HHS who received amount	Total % of HHs with partial information (before imputations) - imputed 10% or more of amount HHS with missing value/HHS who received amount	Total % of HHs with partial information (before imputations) - imputed less than 10% of amount HHS with missing value/HHS who received amount	Total % of HHs with full information (before imputations)	The income were decreased after imputations HHS where value decreased/HHS who received amount
HY080N	Regular inter – household cash transfer received – net	3.6%	21.2%	2.4%	0.0%	74.0%	2.4%
HY090G	Interest, dividends, profit form capital investments in unincorporated business –gross	41.2%	6.6%	5.7%	1.8%	85.6%	0.4%
HY090N	Interest, dividends, profit form capital investments in unincorporated business – net	41.2%	6.6%	6.0%	1.5%	85.6%	0.4%
HY100G	Interest repayments on mortgage gross	5.5%	81.1%	2.0%	0.2%	11.4%	5.3%
HY100N	Interest repayments on mortgage net	5.5%	81.1%	2.0%	0.2%	11.4%	5.3%
HY110G	Income received by people aged under 16 gross	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
HY110N	Income received by people aged under 16 net	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
HY120G	Regular taxes on wealth gross	84.9%	26.3%	2.9%	0.1%	70.6%	0.1%
HY120N	Regular taxes on wealth net	84.9%	26.3%	2.9%	0.1%	70.6%	0.1%
HY130G	Regular inter – household cash transfer paid – gross	6.9%	7.4%	1.7%	0.0%	86.2%	4.7%
HY130N	Regular inter – household cash transfer paid – net	6.9%	7.4%	1.7%	0.0%	86.2%	4.7%
HY140G	Tax on income and social contribution	86.1%	0.9%	10.4%	5.8%	82.0%	0.9%
HY140N	Tax on income and social contribution	86.1%	0.9%	10.4%	5.8%	82.0%	0.9%
HY145N	Repayments/receipts for tax adjustment	81.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%

Source: cross-sectional databases 2009

Table 46: Distribution of item non-response (unweighted values), personal level, EU-SILC cross sectional 2009 database

Variable	Description	% of persons having received an amount	% of persons with missing values (before imputations)	Total % of persons with partial information (before imputations) - imputed 10% or more of amount	Total % of persons with partial information (before imputations) - imputed less than 10% of amount	Total % of persons with full information (before imputations)	The income were decreased after imputations
			persons with missing value/persons who received amount	persons with missing value/persons who received amount	persons with missing value/persons who received amount		persons with too high value/persons who received amount
PY010G	Employee cash or near cash income – gross	63.3%	3.1%	10.7%	18.5%	67.2%	0.6%
PY010N	Employee cash or near cash income – net	63.3%	3.1%	15.5%	13.9%	67.1%	0.5%
PY020G	Non-Cash employee income - net	9.4%	5.1%	1.3%	0.1%	93.5%	0.0%
PY020N	Non-Cash employee income - net	9.4%	5.1%	1.0%	0.2%	93.7%	0.0%
PY021G	Company car – gross	1.5%	59.1%	0.0%	0.0%	40.9%	0.0%
PY021N	Company car - net	1.5%	59.1%	0.0%	0.0%	40.9%	0.0%
PY035G	Contributions to individual private pensions plans – gross	18.6%	27.6%	0.0%	0.0%	72.3%	0.1%
PY035N	Contributions to individual private pensions plans - net	18.6%	27.6%	0.0%	0.0%	72.3%	0.1%
PY050G	Cash benefits or losses from self-employment - gross	14.7%	12.6%	12.5%	2.0%	71.7%	1.2%
PY050N	Cash benefits or losses from self-employment - net	14.7%	12.6%	12.6%	1.9%	71.7%	1.2%
PY070G	Value of goods produced by own consumption - gross	61.9%	53.8%	1.5%	0.6%	42.2%	1.9%
PY070N	Value of goods produced by own consumption - net	61.9%	53.8%	1.5%	0.6%	42.2%	1.9%
PY080G	Pension from individual private plans - gross	1.4%	12.4%	0.3%	0.3%	85.9%	1.2%
PY080N	Pension from individual private plans - net	1.4%	12.4%	0.3%	0.3%	85.9%	1.2%

Variable	Description	% of persons having received an amount	% of persons with missing values (before imputations)	Total % of persons with partial information (before imputations) - imputed 10% or more of amount	Total % of persons with partial information (before imputations) - imputed less than 10% of amount	Total % of persons with full information (before imputations)	The income were decreased after imputations
			persons with missing value/persons who received amount	persons with missing value/persons who received amount	persons with missing value/persons who received amount		persons with too high value/persons who received amount
PY090G	Unemployment benefits - gross	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
PY090N	Unemployment benefits - net	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
PY100G	Old age benefits – gross	19.3%	2.6%	0.0%	0.0%	97.4%	0.0%
PY100N	Old age benefits – net	19.3%	2.6%	0.0%	0.0%	97.4%	0.0%
PY110G	Survivor' age benefits - gross	3.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
PY110N	Survivor' age benefits - net	3.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
PY120G	Sickness benefits – gross	13.0%	7.7%	3.8%	0.1%	88.4%	0.0%
PY120N	Sickness benefits – net	13.0%	7.7%	4.1%	0.1%	88.1%	0.0%
PY130G	Disability benefits – gross	7.1%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	99.6%	0.0%
PY130N	Disability benefits – net	7.1%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	99.6%	0.0%
PY140G	Education related allowances - gross	5.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
PY140N	Education related allowances- net	5.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%

Source: cross-sectional databases 2009

Table 47: Distribution of item non-response (unweighted values), household level, EU-SILC longitudinal 2006- 2009 database

Year	Variable	Description	% of HHS having received an amount	% of HHS with missing values (before imputations)	Total % of HHs with partial information (before imputations) - imputed 10% or more of amount	Total % of HHs with partial information (before imputations) - imputed less than 10% of amount	No imputations	The income were decreased after imputations
				Imputation factor=0.00000	Imputation factor=0.00001 to 0.90000	Imputation factor =0.90001 to 0.99999	Imputation factor = 1.00000	Imputation factor > 1.00000
2006	HY010	Total gross household income	100.0%	0.4%	12.0%	22.1%	64.6%	0.9%
2006	HY020	Total disposable household income	100.0%	0.2%	13.8%	20.7%	58.8%	6.3%
2006	HY022	Total disposable household income before social transfers except old age and survivor's benefits	99.6%	0.5%	15.0%	19.4%	59.3%	5.8%
2006	HY023	Total disposable household income before social transfers including old-age and survivor's benefits	98.5%	0.7%	17.1%	17.4%	58.9%	5.8%
2006	HY040G	Income from rental of a property or land – gross	4.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
2006	HY040N	Income from rental of a property or land – net	4.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
2006	HY050G	Family/Children related allowances - gross	45.8%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	98.6%	1.1%
2006	HY050N	Family/Children related allowances - net	45.8%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	98.6%	1.1%
2006	HY060G	Social exclusion not elsewhere classified - gross	15.0%	2.1%	0.0%	0.0%	97.7%	0.2%
2006	HY060N	Social exclusion not elsewhere classified - net	15.0%	2.1%	0.0%	0.0%	97.7%	0.2%

Year	Variable	Description	% of HHS having received an amount	% of HHS with missing values (before imputations)	Total % of HHs with partial information (before imputations) - imputed 10% or more of amount	Total % of HHs with partial information (before imputations) - imputed less than 10% of amount	No imputations	The income were decreased after imputations
				Imputation factor=0.00000	Imputation factor=0.00001 to 0.90000	Imputation factor =0.90001 to 0.99999	Imputation factor = 1.00000	Imputation factor > 1.00000
2006	HY070G	Housing allowances - gross	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	94.7%	5.3%
2006	HY070N	Housing allowances - net	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	94.7%	5.3%
2006	HY080G	Regular inter – household cash transfer received - gross	3.3%	11.7%	0.0%	0.0%	87.2%	1.1%
2006	HY080N	Regular inter – household cash transfer received - net	3.3%	11.7%	0.0%	0.0%	87.2%	1.1%
2006	HY090G	Interest, dividends, profit form capital investments in unincorporated business -gross	40.5%	7.8%	0.0%	0.0%	92.1%	0.1%
2006	HY090N	Interest, dividends, profit form capital investments in unincorporated business - net	40.5%	7.8%	0.0%	0.0%	92.1%	0.1%
2006	HY100G	Interest repayments on mortgage gross	2.9%	74.7%	19.3%	0.0%	2.4%	3.6%
2006	HY100N	Interest repayments on mortgage net	2.9%	74.7%	19.3%	0.0%	2.4%	3.6%
2006	HY110G	Income received by people aged under 16 gross	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
2006	HY110N	Income received by people aged under 16 net	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
2006	HY120G	Regular taxes on wealth gross	84.4%	12.1%	1.0%	0.2%	86.6%	0.1%
2006	HY120N	Regular taxes on wealth net	84.4%	12.1%	1.0%	0.2%	86.6%	0.1%

Year	Variable	Description	% of HHS having received an amount	% of HHS with missing values (before imputations)	Total % of HHs with partial information (before imputations) - imputed 10% or more of amount	Total % of HHs with partial information (before imputations) - imputed less than 10% of amount	No imputations	The income were decreased after imputations
				Imputation factor=0.00000	Imputation factor=0.00001 to 0.90000	Imputation factor =0.90001 to 0.99999	Imputation factor = 1.00000	Imputation factor > 1.00000
2006	HY130G	Regular inter – household cash transfer paid – gross	5.5%	3.8%	0.0%	0.0%	91.1%	5.1%
2006	HY130N	Regular inter – household cash transfer paid - net	5.5%	3.8%	0.0%	0.0%	91.1%	5.1%
2006	HY140G	Tax on income and social contribution	93.1%	1.4%	12.1%	1.8%	83.1%	1.7%
2006	HY140N	Tax on income and social contribution	93.1%	1.4%	12.1%	1.8%	83.1%	1.7%
2006	HY145N	Repayments/receipts for tax adjustment	91.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
2007	HY010	Total gross household income	100.0%	0.2%	12.6%	27.9%	58.2%	1.0%
2007	HY020	Total disposable household income	100.0%	0.1%	15.2%	25.0%	51.4%	8.3%
2007	HY022	Total disposable household income before social transfers except old age and survivor's benefits	99.6%	0.3%	16.9%	23.6%	51.4%	7.8%
2007	HY023	Total disposable household income before social transfers including old-age and survivor's benefits	99.0%	1.4%	19.7%	20.5%	51.4%	7.0%
2007	HY040G	Income from rental of a property or land – gross	4.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%

Year	Variable	Description	% of HHS having received an amount	% of HHS with missing values (before imputations)	Total % of HHs with partial information (before imputations) - imputed 10% or more of amount	Total % of HHs with partial information (before imputations) - imputed less than 10% of amount	No imputations	The income were decreased after imputations
				Imputation factor=0.00000	Imputation factor=0.00001 to 0.90000	Imputation factor =0.90001 to 0.99999	Imputation factor = 1.00000	Imputation factor > 1.00000
2007	HY040N	Income from rental of a property or land – net	4.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
2007	HY050G	Family/Children related allowances - gross	44.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	99.2%	0.8%
2007	HY050N	Family/Children related allowances - net	44.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	99.2%	0.8%
2007	HY060G	Social exclusion not elsewhere classified - gross	14.0%	3.1%	0.0%	0.0%	96.6%	0.3%
2007	HY060N	Social exclusion not elsewhere classified - net	14.0%	3.1%	0.0%	0.0%	96.6%	0.3%
2007	HY070G	Housing allowances - gross	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	95.8%	4.2%
2007	HY070N	Housing allowances - net	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	95.8%	4.2%
2007	HY080G	Regular inter – household cash transfer received - gross	3.1%	12.8%	5.1%	0.0%	78.8%	3.2%
2007	HY080N	Regular inter – household cash transfer received - net	3.1%	12.8%	5.1%	0.0%	78.8%	3.2%
2007	HY090G	Interest, dividends, profit form capital investments in unincorporated business -gross	34.7%	11.8%	0.5%	0.1%	87.2%	0.4%
2007	HY090N	Interest, dividends, profit form capital investments in unincorporated business - net	34.7%	11.8%	0.5%	0.1%	87.2%	0.4%

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Year	Variable	Description	% of HHS having received an amount	% of HHS with missing values (before imputations)	Total % of HHs with partial information (before imputations) - imputed 10% or more of amount	Total % of HHs with partial information (before imputations) - imputed less than 10% of amount	No imputations	The income were decreased after imputations
				Imputation factor=0.00000	Imputation factor=0.00001 to 0.90000	Imputation factor =0.90001 to 0.99999	Imputation factor = 1.00000	Imputation factor > 1.00000
2007	HY100G	Interest repayments on mortgage gross	3.7%	69.5%	20.0%	0.0%	5.3%	5.3%
2007	HY100N	Interest repayments on mortgage net	3.7%	69.5%	20.0%	0.0%	5.3%	5.3%
2007	HY110G	Income received by people aged under 16 gross	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
2007	HY110N	Income received by people aged under 16 net	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
2007	HY120G	Regular taxes on wealth gross	87.2%	18.1%	1.3%	0.0%	80.4%	0.1%
2007	HY120N	Regular taxes on wealth net	87.2%	18.1%	1.3%	0.0%	80.4%	0.1%
2007	HY130G	Regular inter – household cash transfer paid – gross	5.8%	8.1%	3.7%	0.0%	85.1%	3.1%
2007	HY130N	Regular inter – household cash transfer paid - net	5.8%	8.1%	3.7%	0.0%	85.1%	3.1%
2007	HY140G	Tax on income and social contribution	90.3%	0.6%	6.4%	3.3%	89.1%	0.5%
2007	HY140N	Tax on income and social contribution	90.3%	0.6%	6.4%	3.3%	89.1%	0.5%
2007	HY145N	Repayments/receipts for tax adjustment	87.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
2008	HY010	Total gross household income	100.0%	0.2%	15.1%	31.4%	52.7%	0.6%
2008	HY020	Total disposable household income	100.0%	0.1%	17.0%	28.7%	44.0%	10.2%

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Year	Variable	Description	% of HHS having received an amount	% of HHS with missing values (before imputations)	Total % of HHs with partial information (before imputations) - imputed 10% or more of amount	Total % of HHs with partial information (before imputations) - imputed less than 10% of amount	No imputations	The income were decreased after imputations
				Imputation factor=0.00000	Imputation factor=0.00001 to 0.90000	Imputation factor =0.90001 to 0.99999	Imputation factor = 1.00000	Imputation factor > 1.00000
2008	HY022	Total disposable household income before social transfers except old age and survivor's benefits	99.7%	0.4%	18.9%	26.6%	43.9%	10.2%
2008	HY023	Total disposable household income before social transfers including old-age and survivor's benefits	98.6%	1.7%	22.7%	23.2%	43.6%	8.8%
2008	HY040G	Income from rental of a property or land – gross	6.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
2008	HY040N	Income from rental of a property or land – net	6.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
2008	HY050G	Family/Children related allowances - gross	43.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
2008	HY050N	Family/Children related allowances - net	43.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
2008	HY060G	Social exclusion not elsewhere classified - gross	11.5%	2.3%	0.1%	0.0%	97.4%	0.1%
2008	HY060N	Social exclusion not elsewhere classified - net	11.5%	2.3%	0.1%	0.0%	97.4%	0.1%
2008	HY070G	Housing allowances - gross	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
2008	HY070N	Housing allowances - net	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%

Year	Variable	Description	% of HHS having received an amount	% of HHS with missing values (before imputations)	Total % of HHs with partial information (before imputations) - imputed 10% or more of amount	Total % of HHs with partial information (before imputations) - imputed less than 10% of amount	No imputations	The income were decreased after imputations
				Imputation factor=0.00000	Imputation factor=0.00001 to 0.90000	Imputation factor =0.90001 to 0.99999	Imputation factor = 1.00000	Imputation factor > 1.00000
2008	HY080G	Regular inter – household cash transfer received - gross	2.8%	9.4%	5.7%	0.0%	82.5%	2.4%
2008	HY080N	Regular inter – household cash transfer received - net	2.8%	9.4%	5.7%	0.0%	82.5%	2.4%
2008	HY090G	Interest, dividends, profit form capital investments in unincorporated business -gross	36.6%	6.7%	5.1%	1.7%	85.8%	0.7%
2008	HY090N	Interest, dividends, profit form capital investments in unincorporated business - net	36.6%	6.7%	5.5%	1.3%	85.8%	0.7%
2008	HY100G	Interest repayments on mortgage gross	4.7%	66.8%	22.3%	0.0%	8.9%	2.0%
2008	HY100N	Interest repayments on mortgage net	4.7%	66.8%	22.3%	0.0%	8.9%	2.0%
2008	HY110G	Income received by people aged under 16 gross	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
2008	HY110N	Income received by people aged under 16 net	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
2008	HY120G	Regular taxes on wealth gross	85.4%	25.5%	2.5%	0.2%	71.8%	0.1%
2008	HY120N	Regular taxes on wealth net	85.4%	25.5%	2.5%	0.2%	71.8%	0.1%
2008	HY130G	Regular inter – household cash transfer paid – gross	5.3%	8.1%	3.0%	0.0%	85.6%	3.3%
2008	HY130N	Regular inter – household cash transfer paid - net	5.3%	8.1%	3.0%	0.0%	85.6%	3.3%

Year	Variable	Description	% of HHS having received an amount	% of HHS with missing values (before imputations)	Total % of HHs with partial information (before imputations) - imputed 10% or more of amount	Total % of HHs with partial information (before imputations) - imputed less than 10% of amount	No imputations	The income were decreased after imputations
				Imputation factor=0.00000	Imputation factor=0.00001 to 0.90000	Imputation factor =0.90001 to 0.99999	Imputation factor = 1.00000	Imputation factor > 1.00000
2008	HY140G	Tax on income and social contribution	86.4%	0.5%	12.5%	4.0%	82.5%	0.5%
2008	HY140N	Tax on income and social contribution	86.4%	0.5%	12.5%	4.0%	82.5%	0.5%
2008	HY145N	Repayments/receipts for tax adjustment	82.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
2009	HY010	Total gross household income	100.0%	0.2%	15.4%	36.1%	47.7%	0.6%
2009	HY020	Total disposable household income	100.0%	0.1%	18.2%	32.9%	35.8%	13.0%
2009	HY022	Total disposable household income before social transfers except old age and survivor's benefits	99.7%	0.5%	20.3%	30.7%	35.7%	12.8%
2009	HY023	Total disposable household income before social transfers including old-age and survivor's benefits	98.6%	2.5%	23.8%	27.5%	35.3%	10.8%
2009	HY040G	Income from rental of a property or land – gross	7.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
2009	HY040N	Income from rental of a property or land – net	7.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
2009	HY050G	Family/Children related allowances - gross	42.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%

Year	Variable	Description	% of HHS having received an amount	% of HHS with missing values (before imputations)	Total % of HHs with partial information (before imputations) - imputed 10% or more of amount	Total % of HHs with partial information (before imputations) - imputed less than 10% of amount	No imputations	The income were decreased after imputations
				Imputation factor=0.00000	Imputation factor=0.00001 to 0.90000	Imputation factor =0.90001 to 0.99999	Imputation factor = 1.00000	Imputation factor > 1.00000
2009	HY050N	Family/Children related allowances - net	42.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
2009	HY060G	Social exclusion not elsewhere classified - gross	9.1%	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	97.8%	0.2%
2009	HY060N	Social exclusion not elsewhere classified - net	9.1%	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	97.8%	0.2%
2009	HY070G	Housing allowances - gross	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
2009	HY070N	Housing allowances - net	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
2009	HY080G	Regular inter – household cash transfer received - gross	3.5%	20.1%	1.9%	0.0%	76.6%	1.4%
2009	HY080N	Regular inter – household cash transfer received - net	3.5%	20.1%	1.9%	0.0%	76.6%	1.4%
2009	HY090G	Interest, dividends, profit form capital investments in unincorporated business -gross	43.3%	7.6%	6.5%	2.1%	83.3%	0.5%
2009	HY090N	Interest, dividends, profit form capital investments in unincorporated business - net	43.3%	7.6%	6.8%	1.8%	83.3%	0.5%
2009	HY100G	Interest repayments on mortgage gross	6.3%	88.9%	1.6%	0.3%	5.8%	3.4%
2009	HY100N	Interest repayments on mortgage net	6.3%	88.9%	1.6%	0.3%	5.8%	3.4%

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Year	Variable	Description	% of HHS having received an amount	% of HHS with missing values (before imputations)	Total % of HHs with partial information (before imputations) - imputed 10% or more of amount	Total % of HHs with partial information (before imputations) - imputed less than 10% of amount	No imputations	The income were decreased after imputations
				Imputation factor=0.00000	Imputation factor=0.00001 to 0.90000	Imputation factor =0.90001 to 0.99999	Imputation factor = 1.00000	Imputation factor > 1.00000
2009	HY110G	Income received by people aged under 16 gross	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
2009	HY110N	Income received by people aged under 16 net	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
2009	HY120G	Regular taxes on wealth gross	85.8%	32.1%	3.7%	0.2%	63.9%	0.1%
2009	HY120N	Regular taxes on wealth net	85.8%	32.1%	3.7%	0.2%	63.9%	0.1%
2009	HY130G	Regular inter – household cash transfer paid – gross	7.6%	8.7%	2.0%	0.0%	85.7%	3.7%
2009	HY130N	Regular inter – household cash transfer paid - net	7.6%	8.7%	2.0%	0.0%	85.7%	3.7%
2009	HY140G	Tax on income and social contribution	86.3%	0.8%	10.8%	6.5%	80.9%	1.0%
2009	HY140N	Tax on income and social contribution	86.3%	0.8%	10.8%	6.5%	80.9%	1.0%
2009	HY145N	Repayments/receipts for tax adjustment	81.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%

Source: Longitudinal database 2006-2009

Table 48: Distribution of item non-response (unweighted values), personal level, EU-SILC longitudinal 2006- 2009 database

Year	Variable	Description	% of HHS having received an amount	% of HHS with missing values (before imputations)	Total % of HHs with partial information (before imputations) - imputed 10% or more of amount	Total % of HHs with partial information (before imputations) - imputed less than 10% of amount	No imputations	The income were decreased after imputations
				Imputation factor=0.00000	Imputation factor=0.00001 to 0.90000	Imputation factor =0.90001 to 0.99999	Imputation factor = 1.00000	
								Imputation factor > 1.00000
2006	PY010G	Employee cash or near cash income - gross	61.3%	3.7%	4.4%	9.9%	81.6%	0.3%
2006	PY010N	Employee cash or near cash income -net	61.3%	3.7%	7.0%	7.4%	81.6%	0.3%
2006	PY021G	Company car – net	0.6%	6.0%	0.0%	0.0%	94.0%	0.0%
2006	PY021N	Company car - net	0.6%	6.0%	0.0%	0.0%	94.0%	0.0%
2006	PY035G	Contributions to individual private pensions plans - gross	11.4%	23.1%	0.1%	0.0%	76.6%	0.2%
2006	PY035N	Contributions to individual private pensions plans - net	11.4%	23.1%	0.1%	0.0%	76.6%	0.2%
2006	PY050G	Cash benefits or losses from self-employment - gross	15.7%	32.5%	9.1%	1.9%	56.0%	0.6%
2006	PY050N	Cash benefits or losses from self-employment - net	15.7%	32.5%	9.2%	1.7%	56.0%	0.6%
2006	PY070G	Value of goods produced by own consumption - gross	55.9%	0.1%	0.8%	0.7%	92.0%	6.4%

Year	Variable	Description	% of HHS having received an amount	% of HHS with missing values (before imputations)	Total % of HHs with partial information (before imputations) - imputed 10% or more of amount	Total % of HHs with partial information (before imputations) - imputed less than 10% of amount	No imputations	The income were decreased after imputations
				Imputation factor=0.00000	Imputation factor=0.00001 to 0.90000	Imputation factor =0.90001 to 0.99999	Imputation factor = 1.00000	Imputation factor > 1.00000
2006	PY070N	Value of goods produced by own consumption - net	55.9%	0.1%	0.8%	0.7%	92.0%	6.4%
2006	PY080G	Pension from individual private plans - gross	0.2%	26.7%	6.7%	0.0%	66.7%	0.0%
2006	PY080N	Pension from individual private plans - net	0.2%	26.7%	6.7%	0.0%	66.7%	0.0%
2006	PY090G	Unemployment benefits - gross	2.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
2006	PY090N	Unemployment benefits - net	2.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
2006	PY100G	Old age benefits - gross	16.5%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	99.8%	0.0%
2006	PY100N	Old age benefits - net	16.5%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	99.8%	0.0%
2006	PY110G	Survivor' age benefits - gross	3.8%	0.3%	1.0%	0.0%	98.0%	0.7%
2006	PY110N	Survivor' age benefits - net	3.8%	0.3%	1.0%	0.0%	98.0%	0.7%
2006	PY120G	Sickness benefits - gross	9.9%	10.5%	0.0%	0.0%	89.5%	0.0%
2006	PY120N	Sickness benefits - net	9.9%	10.5%	0.0%	0.0%	89.5%	0.0%
2006	PY130G	Disability benefits - gross	6.9%	0.4%	0.5%	0.0%	99.1%	0.0%
2006	PY130N	Disability benefits - net	6.9%	0.4%	0.5%	0.0%	99.1%	0.0%
2006	PY140G	Education related allowances - gross	5.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	99.8%	0.2%
2006	PY140N	Education related allowances- net	5.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	99.8%	0.2%

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Year	Variable	Description	% of HHS having received an amount	% of HHS with missing values (before imputations)	Total % of HHs with partial information (before imputations) - imputed 10% or more of amount	Total % of HHs with partial information (before imputations) - imputed less than 10% of amount	No imputations	The income were decreased after imputations
				Imputation factor=0.00000	Imputation factor=0.00001 to 0.90000	Imputation factor =0.90001 to 0.99999	Imputation factor = 1.00000	
								Imputation factor > 1.00000
2007	PY010G	Employee cash or near cash income - gross	61.0%	2.9%	6.9%	14.6%	75.0%	0.5%
2007	PY010N	Employee cash or near cash income -net	61.0%	2.9%	10.6%	10.9%	75.0%	0.5%
2007	PY020G	Non-Cash employee income - net	10.1%	4.3%	1.4%	0.1%	94.2%	0.0%
2007	PY020N	Non-Cash employee income - net	10.1%	4.3%	1.2%	0.1%	94.4%	0.0%
2007	PY021G	Company car - gross	0.7%	35.0%	0.0%	0.0%	65.0%	0.0%
2007	PY021N	Company car - net	0.7%	35.0%	0.0%	0.0%	65.0%	0.0%
2007	PY035G	Contributions to individual private pensions plans - gross	18.2%	25.1%	0.1%	0.0%	74.5%	0.3%
2007	PY035N	Contributions to individual private pensions plans - net	18.2%	25.1%	0.1%	0.0%	74.5%	0.3%
2007	PY050G	Cash benefits or losses from self-employment - gross	15.7%	35.1%	7.6%	1.3%	54.9%	1.1%
2007	PY050N	Cash benefits or losses from self-employment - net	15.7%	35.1%	7.7%	1.1%	54.9%	1.1%
2007	PY070G	Value of goods produced by own consumption - gross	55.2%	39.9%	1.5%	0.6%	53.6%	4.5%
2007	PY070N	Value of goods produced by own consumption -	55.2%	39.9%	1.5%	0.6%	53.6%	4.5%

Year	Variable	Description	% of HHS having received an amount	% of HHS with missing values (before imputations)	Total % of HHs with partial information (before imputations) - imputed 10% or more of amount	Total % of HHs with partial information (before imputations) - imputed less than 10% of amount	No imputations	The income were decreased after imputations
				Imputation factor=0.00000	Imputation factor=0.00001 to 0.90000	Imputation factor =0.90001 to 0.99999	Imputation factor = 1.00000	
								Imputation factor > 1.00000
		net						
2007	PY080G	Pension from individual private plans - gross	0.6%	12.8%	0.0%	0.0%	83.7%	3.5%
2007	PY080N	Pension from individual private plans - net	0.6%	12.8%	0.0%	0.0%	83.7%	3.5%
2007	PY090G	Unemployment benefits - gross	2.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
2007	PY090N	Unemployment benefits - net	2.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
2007	PY100G	Old age benefits - gross	18.0%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	98.7%	0.0%
2007	PY100N	Old age benefits - net	18.0%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	98.7%	0.0%
2007	PY110G	Survivor' age benefits - gross	3.5%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	99.2%	0.2%
2007	PY110N	Survivor' age benefits - net	3.5%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	99.2%	0.2%
2007	PY120G	Sickness benefits - gross	10.5%	8.7%	0.0%	0.0%	90.3%	1.0%
2007	PY120N	Sickness benefits - net	10.5%	8.7%	0.0%	0.0%	90.3%	1.0%
2007	PY130G	Disability benefits - gross	7.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
2007	PY130N	Disability benefits - net	7.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
2007	PY140G	Education related allowances - gross	5.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
2007	PY140N	Education related allowances- net	5.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
2008	PY010G	Employee cash or near cash income - gross	62.8%	3.2%	11.4%	16.5%	68.6%	0.3%

Year	Variable	Description	% of HHS having received an amount	% of HHS with missing values (before imputations)	Total % of HHs with partial information (before imputations) - imputed 10% or more of amount	Total % of HHs with partial information (before imputations) - imputed less than 10% of amount	No imputations	The income were decreased after imputations
				Imputation factor=0.00000	Imputation factor=0.00001 to 0.90000	Imputation factor =0.90001 to 0.99999	Imputation factor = 1.00000	Imputation factor > 1.00000
2008	PY010N	Employee cash or near cash income -net	62.8%	3.2%	15.3%	12.3%	68.9%	0.3%
2008	PY020G	Non-Cash employee income - net	10.3%	8.2%	2.7%	0.1%	89.0%	0.0%
2008	PY020N	Non-Cash employee income - net	10.3%	8.2%	1.8%	0.3%	89.6%	0.0%
2008	PY021G	Company car - gross	1.3%	43.2%	2.7%	0.0%	51.4%	2.7%
2008	PY021N	Company car - net	1.3%	43.2%	2.7%	0.0%	51.4%	2.7%
2008	PY035G	Contributions to individual private pensions plans - gross	20.5%	28.3%	0.0%	0.0%	71.5%	0.1%
2008	PY035N	Contributions to individual private pensions plans - net	20.5%	28.3%	0.0%	0.0%	71.5%	0.1%
2008	PY050G	Cash benefits or losses from self-employment - gross	14.2%	17.6%	14.4%	2.7%	64.8%	0.4%
2008	PY050N	Cash benefits or losses from self-employment - net	14.2%	17.6%	14.7%	2.4%	64.8%	0.4%
2008	PY070G	Value of goods produced by own consumption - gross	61.3%	44.9%	2.0%	0.9%	48.4%	3.8%
2008	PY070N	Value of goods produced by own consumption - net	61.3%	44.9%	2.0%	0.9%	48.4%	3.8%

Year	Variable	Description	% of HHS having received an amount	% of HHS with missing values (before imputations)	Total % of HHs with partial information (before imputations) - imputed 10% or more of amount	Total % of HHs with partial information (before imputations) - imputed less than 10% of amount	No imputations	The income were decreased after imputations
				Imputation factor=0.00000	Imputation factor=0.00001 to 0.90000	Imputation factor =0.90001 to 0.99999	Imputation factor = 1.00000	Imputation factor > 1.00000
2008	PY080G	Pension from individual private plans - gross	0.7%	15.8%	3.4%	0.0%	77.4%	3.4%
2008	PY080N	Pension from individual private plans - net	0.7%	15.8%	3.4%	0.0%	77.4%	3.4%
2008	PY090G	Unemployment benefits - gross	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
2008	PY090N	Unemployment benefits - net	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
2008	PY100G	Old age benefits - gross	18.5%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	98.6%	0.0%
2008	PY100N	Old age benefits - net	18.5%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	98.6%	0.0%
2008	PY110G	Survivor' age benefits - gross	3.4%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	99.7%	0.0%
2008	PY110N	Survivor' age benefits - net	3.4%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	99.7%	0.0%
2008	PY120G	Sickness benefits - gross	12.5%	10.3%	3.8%	0.0%	85.9%	0.0%
2008	PY120N	Sickness benefits - net	12.5%	10.3%	3.3%	0.0%	86.4%	0.0%
2008	PY130G	Disability benefits - gross	6.9%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	99.9%	0.0%
2008	PY130N	Disability benefits - net	6.9%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	99.9%	0.0%
2008	PY140G	Education related allowances - gross	5.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
2008	PY140N	Education related allowances- net	5.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
2009	PY010G	Employee cash or near cash income - gross	63.4%	3.5%	11.0%	20.6%	64.2%	0.6%

Year	Variable	Description	% of HHS having received an amount	% of HHS with missing values (before imputations)	Total % of HHs with partial information (before imputations) - imputed 10% or more of amount	Total % of HHs with partial information (before imputations) - imputed less than 10% of amount	No imputations	The income were decreased after imputations
				Imputation factor=0.00000	Imputation factor=0.00001 to 0.90000	Imputation factor =0.90001 to 0.99999	Imputation factor = 1.00000	
								Imputation factor > 1.00000
2009	PY010N	Employee cash or near cash income -net	63.4%	3.5%	16.3%	15.4%	64.1%	0.6%
2009	PY020G	Non-Cash employee income - net	9.4%	4.0%	0.9%	0.0%	95.1%	0.0%
2009	PY020N	Non-Cash employee income - net	9.4%	4.0%	0.7%	0.1%	95.2%	0.0%
2009	PY021G	Company car - gross	1.6%	71.7%	0.0%	0.0%	28.3%	0.0%
2009	PY021N	Company car - net	1.6%	71.7%	0.0%	0.0%	28.3%	0.0%
2009	PY035G	Contributions to individual private pensions plans - gross	21.1%	31.0%	0.0%	0.0%	69.0%	0.1%
2009	PY035N	Contributions to individual private pensions plans - net	21.1%	31.0%	0.0%	0.0%	69.0%	0.1%
2009	PY050G	Cash benefits or losses from self-employment - gross	14.8%	12.3%	13.0%	2.1%	71.1%	1.5%
2009	PY050N	Cash benefits or losses from self-employment - net	14.8%	12.3%	13.2%	2.0%	71.1%	1.5%
2009	PY070G	Value of goods produced by own consumption - gross	64.9%	77.9%	1.5%	0.6%	19.1%	0.9%
2009	PY070N	Value of goods produced by own consumption - net	64.9%	77.9%	1.5%	0.6%	19.1%	0.9%

Year	Variable	Description	% of HHS having received an amount	% of HHS with missing values (before imputations)	Total % of HHs with partial information (before imputations) - imputed 10% or more of amount	Total % of HHs with partial information (before imputations) - imputed less than 10% of amount	No imputations	The income were decreased after imputations
				Imputation factor=0.00000	Imputation factor=0.00001 to 0.90000	Imputation factor =0.90001 to 0.99999	Imputation factor = 1.00000	Imputation factor > 1.00000
2009	PY080G	Pension from individual private plans - gross	1.8%	13.8%	0.3%	0.3%	84.6%	1.0%
2009	PY080N	Pension from individual private plans - net	1.8%	13.8%	0.3%	0.3%	84.6%	1.0%
2009	PY090G	Unemployment benefits - gross	1.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
2009	PY090N	Unemployment benefits - net	1.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
2009	PY100G	Old age benefits - gross	19.6%	2.3%	0.0%	0.0%	97.6%	0.0%
2009	PY100N	Old age benefits - net	19.6%	2.3%	0.0%	0.0%	97.6%	0.0%
2009	PY110G	Survivor' age benefits - gross	3.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
2009	PY110N	Survivor' age benefits - net	3.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
2009	PY120G	Sickness benefits - gross	13.1%	9.9%	3.5%	0.2%	86.4%	0.0%
2009	PY120N	Sickness benefits - net	13.1%	9.9%	3.8%	0.1%	86.1%	0.0%
2009	PY130G	Disability benefits - gross	7.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	99.6%	0.0%
2009	PY130N	Disability benefits - net	7.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	99.6%	0.0%
2009	PY140G	Education related allowances - gross	5.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
2009	PY140N	Education related allowances- net	5.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%

Source: Longitudinal database 2006-2009

The data file from Tax authority was edited in advance. Before we began the data processing with eu-silc we checked the data from tax data file. We edited impossible

values (for example negative values) and some very extreme values. Some imputations were also made in advance – we did logical check and in the case of inconsistency we imputed values. These imputations are not included into the imputation factor in eu-silc database.

All other income files (social allowances, pensions etc.) were not edited in advance for whole population, but only for "eu-silc" population.

In the first stage we imputed:

In the case of partial non-response were imputed next income variables:
- Income from farming (in the questionnaire)
- Reimbursement for travel to/from work
- Allowance for meal
- Non-cash employee income (company car) – components (value of the car, months of use it)
- Regular inter household transfers received
- Regular inter household transfer paid
- Contribution to private pensions plans
- Sickness benefits (numbers of days when person got sickness leave)
- Tax on wealth
- Interests paid for mortgage (components to calculate interests)
- Interests (received)
- Consumption from own production (all components to calculate own production)

We imputed, in the case that data were missing, also the following non income variables:
- Number of rooms
- Leaking roof, damp walls/floors/foundation, or rot in window frames or floor
- Arrears on utility bills
- Arrears on hire purchase instalments or other loan payments
- Capacity to afford paying for one week annual holiday away from home
- Capacity to affrord a meal with meat, chicken…
- Problems with the dwelling:too dark, not enough day-light
- Noise from neighborus or from street
- Pollution, grime or other enviromental problems
- Crime violence or vandalism in the area
- Total housing costs (all components from the questionnaire)
- Subjective rent
- Telephone
- Colour TV
- PC
- Washing machine
- Car
- Lowest monthly income to make ends meet
- Child care
- Activity status during the income reference period (PL211A-PL211L)

- Year when highest level of education was attained
- Highest ISCED level attained
- When bagan first regular job
- Number of years spent in paid work
- General health
- Varibales in ad hoc module

In the second stage of imputations we imputed:

PY010 in the case that person received reimbursement for travel to/from work or allowance for meal or that PL070 is not 0 and PY010 is 0.

PY050 in the case that self employed person do not have any income (no profit, no wage, no social or family benefits, unemployed benefits). In such cases we imputed the values of minimal social benefits.

We have large share of the households where some income are imputed. We found out that the most frequently were imputed reimbursement for travel to/from work and tax on wealth.

For income variables where we collected the data in the questionnaires by open questioions and after that we have a scale as help the inputations factors were calculated according to the open question. This means that in the case that person answer on the qeusiton on the scale, looks like that the all amount was imputed. Imputations factors also include manual editing and corrections of the extreme values. In the last case the imputation factor has value higher than 1 and such examples are not included into the tables above.

Special case is PY070G/N, where we transmited the data from year to year in the case that household respond that had the approximately the same quantities of own production. This is the reason why PY070 looks like that is in so many cases completely imputed.

We found out that is very difficult to ask all qeuestion about mortgage (HY100G/N). There we had several qeustions about mortage and we found out that in the most cases miss interest rate which we need to calculate interest of mortgage. We asked also some other necessary variables to calculate the interest, but usually other variables do not make troubles for interviewers.

It is quite large share (10.6%) of households where HY020 (disposable income) was decreased after imputations. The reason was imputation of the variable HY120G/N (tax on wealth) which caused the decreasing of disposable income.

2.4 Mode of data collection

We used in 2006. 2007, 2008 and 2009 CAPI, CATI and other administrative sources. Each household participated in EU-SILC were interviewed face-to-face or by phone.

CAPI were interviewed households in the first wave, all households who were moved to another address, hoseholds who did not inform us last year about phone number (did not wish to answer on the quesiton about phone number or did not have phone) and the households to whom we did not make a contact by phone during the inteviewing period for CATI interviewing.

Except the questionnaire we used also the following administrative sources from different institutions:

- -Pension and Disability Insurance Institute (pensions. supplements. compensations)
- -Ministry of Labour. Family and Social Affairs (social assistance benefits. data on family support benefits. parental allowances. compensation for a layette)
- -Ministry for Environment and Spatial Planning (housing allowances)
- -Health Insurance Institute (activity status of persons)
- -Employment Service of Slovenia (income from unemployment)
- -Tax Authority (data from income tax register for taxable income like personal income. income of entrepreneurs. capital income. income from property)
- -Central Population Register (e.g. marital status. country of birth)
- -Ministry of Agriculture. Forestry and Food (subsidies for farmers).

Also some other statistical sources were used such as the Statistical register of employment and special Survey on scholarships.

For Member States using a sample of persons. the distribution of 'selected respondent'. the distribution of 'household members aged 16 and over'. and the distribution of 'non-selected respondent' by 'data status' (RB250) and by 'type of interview' (RB260) will be provided. for each wave (if applicable) and for the total.

Table 49: Distribution of household members aged 16 and over (RB245 = 1 - 3) by 'RB250' (Total and rotational group breakdown)- cross sectional 2009

		RB250		
		Total	RB250=12	RB250=13
Total	Number	25386	16104	9282
Rotational group 4	Number	4414	2828	1586
	%	100.0	64.1	35.9
Rotational group 1	Number	5107	3254	1853
	%	100.0	63.7	36.3
Rotational group 2	Number	7176	4575	2601
	%	100.0	63.8	36.2
Rotational group 3	Number	8689	5447	3242
	%	100.0	62.7	37.3

Source: cross-sectional databases 2009

Table 50: Distribution of household members aged 16 and over (RB245 = 2) by 'RB250' (Total and rotational group breakdown)- cross sectional 2009

		RB250	
		Total	RB250=13
Total	Number	9282	9282
Rotational group 4	Number	1586	1586
	%	100.0	100.0
Rotational group 1	Number	1853	1853
	%	100.0	100.0
Rotational group 2	Number	2601	2601
	%	100.0	100.0
Rotational group 3	Number	3242	3242
	%	100.0	100.0

Source: cross-sectional databases 2009

Table 51: Distribution of household members aged 16 and over (RB245 = 3) by 'RB250' (Total and rotational group breakdown)- cross sectional 2009

		RB250	
		Total	RB250=12
Total	Number	16104	16104
Rotational group 4	Number	2828	2828
	%	100.0	100.0
Rotational group 1	Number	3254	3254
	%	100.0	100.0
Rotational group 2	Number	4575	4575
	%	100.0	100.0
Rotational group 3	Number	5447	5447
	%	100.0	100.0

Source: cross-sectional databases 2009

Table 52: Distribution of household members aged 16 and over (RB245 = 1 - 3) by 'RB250' by wave

RB010	RB250=12	RB250=13	**Total**
2006	5198	2882	**8080**
2007	9349	5110	**14459**
2008	13134	7441	**20575**
2009	10653	6037	**16690**

Source: Longitudinal database 2006-2009

Table 53: Distribution of household members aged 16 and over (RB245 = 2) by 'RB250' by wave

RB010	RB250=12	RB250=13	Total
2006	2882	0	**2882**
2007	5110	0	**5110**
2008	7441	0	**7441**
2009	6037	0	**6037**

Source: Longitudinal database 2006-2009

Table 54: Distribution of household members aged 16 and over (RB245 = 3) by 'RB250' by wave

RB010	RB250=12	RB250=13	Total
2006	5198	0	**5198**
2007	9349	0	**9349**
2008	13134	0	**13134**
2009	10653	0	**10653**

Source: Longitudinal database 2006-2009

RB250=12   information completed only from registers
RB250=13   information completed from both: interview and registers

Table 55: Distribution of household members aged 16 and over by 'RB260' (Total and rotational group breakdown) cross sectional 2009

		RB260			
		Total	RB260=2	RB260=3	RB260=5
Total	Number	9282	3322	3712	2248
	%	100	35,8	40,0	24,2
Rotat. group 4	Number	1586	123	1022	441
	%	100,0	7,8	64,4	27,8
Rotat. group 1	Number	1853	202	1117	534
	%	100,0	10,9	60,3	28,8
Rotat. group 2	Number	2601	362	1573	666
	%	100,0	13,9	60,5	25,6
Rotat. group 3	Number	3242	2635	0	607
	%	100,0	81,3	0,0	18,7

Source: cross-sectional databases 2009

Table 56: Distribution of household members aged 16 and over (RB245 = 1 – 3) by 'RB260' and wave

Year	RB260=2	RB260=3	RB260=5	Total
2006	2267	0	615	**2882**
2007	2540	1261	1309	**5110**
2008	3376	2386	1679	**7441**
2009	687	3712	1638	**6037**
Total	**8870**	**7359**	**5241**	**21470**

Source: Longitudinal database 2006-2009

Table 57: Distribution of household members aged 16 and over (RB245 = 2) by 'RB260' and wave

Year	RB260=2	RB260=3	RB260=5	Total
2006	2267	0	615	**2882**
2007	2540	1261	1309	**5110**
2008	3376	2386	1679	**7441**
2009	687	3712	1638	**6037**
Total	**8870**	**7359**	**5241**	**21470**

Source: Longitudinal database 2006-2009

Table 58: Distribution of household members aged 16 and over (RB245 = 3) by 'RB260' and wave

Year	RB260=2	RB260=3	RB260=5	Total
2006	0	0	0	**0**
2007	0	0	0	**0**
2008	0	0	0	**0**
2009	0	0	0	**0**
Total	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

Source: Longitudinal database 2006-2009

RB260=2 face to face interview CAPI
RB260=3 CATI. telephone interview
RB260=5 proxy interview

2.5 Imputation procedure

We used different types of imputation methods for different kinds of variables. In general we used four different methods with different parameterizations: Hot-deck method (or Nearest Neighbour version) with different imputation cells defined; Trimmed average method with different imputation cells and different trim-threshold defined; Logical imputations; Historical data imputations.

For income variables we used several stages of imputations. In the first stage we imputed the allowances for transport to/from work and lunch allowance. In the second stage we imputed the incomes for employed and self-employed persons who received no income. When we imputed wages we calculated the average wages according to different categories (gender. age. education) and we imputed the (trimmed) average instead of missing values. For self-employed persons without any income we imputed the income in the level of minimal social benefit (logical imputations). The percentages of the imputed values are given in the tables 47 and 48.

2.6 Imputed rent

Variable was not recorded in 2006. This variable was introduced into the EU-SILC in 2007. We used stratification method. As outside source for rents we used additional survey about tenants which was conducted in 2003. We adjusted the prices from that time to year 2007 and 2008 as well. In SILC we used the following to define stratums:
1) Ljubljana / not Ljubljana (Ljubljana is capital of Slovenia)
2) Have central heating / do not have central heating

3) Number of rooms – garsonniere / 1 / 2 / 3 / more than 3

2.7 Company cars

In the questionnaire we asked several questions about company cars. We asked for car brand and model of the car, number of months of using it, year of production of the car and the value of new such car. After that we use the national tax rules about depreciation of the car to calculate the benefit.

3 Comparability

3.1 Basic concepts and definitions

The reference population

The reference population is persons in central register of population aged 16 years or more. In the central register of population were included only persons with Slovenian citizenship for year 2006. In 2007 and onwards we included also persons with foreign citizenship.

The private household definition

There were no divergences from the common definition.

The household membership

There were no divergences from the common definition.

The income reference period used

The income reference period in EU-SILC is one year before conducting survey; this means that in 2006 the refrence income period was 2005. in 2007 the income reference period was 2006. in 2008 incomre reference period was 2007 and in 2009 income period was 2008.

The period for taxes on income and social insurance contribution

The period in all EU-SILC excercises were the same as income reference period.

The reference period for taxes on wealth

The reference period is the same as income refrence period.

The lag between the income reference period and current variables

The lag between the income reference period and current variables ranges from 2 to 6 months. Because we collected the income data from of incomes registers, this lag is not so important.

Table 59: Distribution of households according to the month of interview in 2006. CAPI+CATI interviewing

Month of interview	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative frequency	Cumulative percent
February	5316	56.09	5316	56.09
March	3077	32.46	8393	88.55
April	732	7.72	9125	96.28
May	350	3.69	9475	99.97
June	3	0.03	9478	100.00

Source: Cross sectional database 2006

Table 60: Distribution of households according to the month of interview in 2006. CAPI interviewing

Month of interview	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative frequency	Cumulative percent
February	1807	43.37	1807	43.37
March	1274	30.58	3081	73.96
April	732	17.57	3813	91.53
May	350	8.40	4163	99.93
June	3	0.07	4166	100.00

Source: Cross sectional database 2006

Table 61: Distribution of households according to the month of interview in 2006. CATI interviewing

Month of interview	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative frequency	Cumulative percent
February	3509	66.06	3509	66.06
March	1803	33.94	5312	100.00

Source: Cross sectional database 2006

Table 62: Distribution of households according to the month of interview in 2007. CAPI+CATI interviewing

Month of interview	Frequency	Percent	Culumutive frequency	Cumulutive percent
February	4947	56.8	4947	56.8
March	2933	33.7	7880	90.5
April	441	5.1	8321	95.6
May	272	3.1	8593	98.7
June	114	1.3	8707	100.0

Source: Cross sectional database 2007

Table 63: Distribution of households according to the month of interview in 2007. CAPI interviewing

Month of interview	Frequency	Percent	Comulutive frequency	Comulutive percent
February	1663	45.0	1663	45.0
March	1206	32.6	2869	77.6
April	441	11.9	3310	89.5
May	272	7.4	3582	96.9
June	114	3.1	3696	100.0

Source: Cross sectional database 2007

Table 64: Distribution of households according to the month of interview in 2007. CATI interviewing

Month of interview	Frequency	Percent	Comulutive frequency	Comulutive percent
February	3284	65.5	3284	65.5
March	1727	34.5	5011	100.0

Source: Cross sectional database 2007

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Table 65: Distribution of households according to the month of interview in 2008 CATI+CAPI

Month of interview		Frequency	Percent
Total		**9028**	**100.0**
2	February	4994	55.3
3	March	2740	30.4
4	April	731	8.1
5	May	385	4.3
6	June	178	2.0

Source: Slovenian cross-sectional databases 2008

Table 66: Distribution of households according to the month of interview in 2008 CAPI

Month of interview		Frequency	Percent
Total		**4396**	**48.7**
2	February	1891	20.9
3	March	1211	13.4
4	April	731	8.1
5	May	385	4.3
6	June	178	2.0

Source: Slovenian cross-sectional databases 2008

Table 67: Distribution of households according to the month of interview in 2008 CATI

Month of interview		Frequency	Percent
Total		**4632**	**51.3**
2	February	3103	34.4
3	March	1529	16.9

Source: Slovenian cross-sectional databases 2008

Table 68: Distribution of households according to the month of interview CATI+CAPI, 2009

Month of interview		Frequency	Percent
Total		**9282**	**100,0**
1	January	19	0,2
2	February	6023	64,9
3	March	1854	20,0
4	April	674	7,3
5	May	468	5,0
6	June	244	2,6

Source: Slovenian cross-sectional databases 2009

Table 69: Distribution of households according to the month of interview CAPI, 2009

Month of interview		Frequency	Percent
Total		**4064**	**43,8**
1	January	19	0,2
2	February	1618	17,4
3	March	1041	11,2
4	April	674	7,3
5	May	468	5,0
6	June	244	2,6

Source: Slovenian cross-sectional databases 2009

Table 70: Distribution of households according to the month of interview CATI, 2009

Month of interview		Frequency	Percent
Total		**5218**	**56,2**
2	February	4405	47,5
3	March	813	8,8

Source: Slovenian cross-sectional databases 2009

Table 71: Distribution of households according to the month of interview by wave in longitudinal database 2006 - 2009

	Year 2006	Year 2007	Year 2008	Year 2009
February	1575	2710	3998	4584
Mach	944	1763	2280	961
April	246	405	682	97
May	115	168	318	224
June	2	64	163	171

Source: Longitudinal database 2006-2009

<u>The total duration of the data collection of the sample</u>

The field work in 2006 lasted from February 2006 to June 2006 and in 2007 field work lasted from February 2007 to June 2007 and in 2008 field work lasted from February 2008 to June 2008 and in 2009 field work lasted from February 2009 to June 2009.

<u>Basic information on activity status during the income reference period</u>

This information was collected from outside sources. We took the data on the last day of the each month from Statistical register of employment and from National Health Insurance Company.

3.2 Components of income

3.2.1 Differences between the national definitions and standard EU-SILC definitions. and an assessment of the consequences of the differences mentioned will be reported for the following target variables

This section gives an detailed overview of how the income data from registers have been organised in order to be comparable to the income concepts outlined in the SILC guidelines. In addition references are made to any digression from these guidelines.

Most of the data derived from registers are recorded gross at component level. All income data are collected at the individual level (i.e. the person registered as the receiver of the income). This also concerns typically "household" related incomes such as housing benefits and social assistance.

The datafile from Tax authority was edited in advance. Before we began to process the data in accordance with SILC guidelines we checked the data from tax datafile. We edited impossible values (for example negative values) and some very extreme values. Some imputations were made in advance – we did logical checks between two registers – tax register and statistical register of employment. These imputations are not included into the imputation factor in the EU-SILC database. All other income files (social allowances. pensions etc.) were not edited in advance. After the data were included into EU-SILC databases. we used BANFF programm to reduce extreme values and these changes from other sources are included into imputations factors.

Variable	Description	
HY010	Total gross household income	HY010=PY010G+PY021G (only car)+PY050G+PY090G+PY100G+PY110G+PY120G+PY130G+PY140G (for all households members) +HY040G+HY050G+HY060G+HY070G+HY080G+HY090G+HY110G
HY020	Total disposable household income	HY020=PY010N+PY021N (only car)+PY050N+PY090N+PY100N+PY110N+PY120N+PY130N+PY140N (for all households members) +HY040N+HY050N+HY060N+HY070N+HY080N+HY090N+HY110N-HY120G-HY130G-HY145N
HY022	Total disposable household income before social transfers except old age and survivor's benefits	HY022=HY020-PY090N-PY120N-PY130N-PY140N (variables PYxxxN for all household members) – HY050N-HY060N-HY070N

HY023	Total disposable household income before social transfers including old-age and survivor's benefits	HY023=HY020-PY090N-PY100N-PY110N-PY120N-PY130N-PY140N (variables PYxxxN for all household members) – HY050N-HY060N-HY070
HY040G	Income from rental of a property or land – gross	Tax declaration: Income reference period: HB010-1 (year of survey – 1)
HY040N	Income from rental of a property or land – net	Tax declaration: Income reference period: HB010-1 (year of survey – 1)
HY090G	Interest. dividends. profit form capital investments in unincorporated business gross	Interest from questionnaire Dividends and profits from tax declaration Income reference period: HB010-1 (year of survey – 1)
HY090N	Interest. dividends. profit form capital investments in unincorporated business net	Interest from questionnaire Dividends and profits from tax declaration Income reference period: HB010-1 (year of survey – 1)
HY050G	Family/Children related allowances gross	Administrative source from Ministry for labour. family and social affairs. Income reference period: HB010-1 (year of survey – 1)
HY050N	Family/Children related allowances net	Administrative source from Ministry for labour. family and social affairs. Income reference period: HB010-1 (year of survey – 1)
HY060G	Social exclusion not elsewhere classified gross	Humanitarian aid from questionnaire Social exclusion from administrative sources Income reference period: HB010-1 (year of survey – 1)
HY060N	Social exclusion not elsewhere classified net	Humanitarian aid from questionnaire Social exclusion from administrative sources Income reference period: HB010-1 (year of survey – 1)
HY070G	Housing allowances gross	Administrative source Income reference period: HB010-1 (year of survey – 1)
HY070N	Housing allowances net	Administrative source Income reference period: HB010-1 (year of survey – 1)
HY080G	Regular inter – household cash transfer received gross	Questionnaire Income reference period: HB010-1 (year of survey – 1)
HY080N	Regular inter – household cash transfer received net	Questionnaire Income reference period: HB010-1 (year of survey – 1)
HY100G	Interest repayments on mortgage gross	Questionnaire It was asked for principal. year when household hired the loan. interests rate. total numbers of repayment the mortgage. monthly amount of repayment
HY100N	Interest repayments on mortgage net	Questionnaire It was asked for principal. year when household hired the loan. interests rate. total numbers of repayment the mortgage. monthly amount of repayment

HY110G	Income received by people aged under 16 gross	Tax declaration Income reference period: HB010-1 (year of survey – 1)
HY110N	Income received by people aged under 16 net	Tax declaration Income reference period: HB010-1 (year of survey – 1)
HY120G	Regular taxes on wealth gross	Questionnaire Income reference period: HB010-1 (year of survey – 1)
HY120N	Regular taxes on wealth net	Questionnaire Income reference period: HB010-1 (year of survey – 1)
HY130G	Regular inter – household cash transfer paid – gross	Questionnaire Income reference period: HB010-1 (year of survey – 1)
HY130N	Regular inter – household cash transfer paid - net	Questionnaire Income reference period: HB010-1 (year of survey – 1)
HY140G	Tax on income and social contribution	Tax declaration Income reference period: HB010-1 (year of survey – 1)
HY140N	Tax on income and social contribution	Tax declaration Income reference period: HB010-1 (year of survey – 1)
HY145N	Repayments/receipts for tax adjustment	Tax declaration Income reference period: HB010-1 (year of survey – 1)

Variable	Description	
PY010G	Employee cash or near cash income gross	Tax declaration: wage in previous year. reimbursement for holidays. student's work organized by special student's organizations . contract work. Questionnaire: reimbursement for transport. allowance for meal In the questionnaire it was asked for average monthly amount and then we calculated on the annual level – according to the months when person was in employment. From 2006 onwards wages for self-emplyed persons are included into PY050G.
PY010N	Employee cash or near cash income net	Tax declaration: wage in previous year. reimbursement for holidays. student's work organized by special student's organizations . contract work. Questionnaire: reimbursement for transport. allowance for meal In the questionnaire it was asked for average monthly amount and then we calculated on the annual level – according to the months when person was in employment. From 2006 onwards wages for self-emplyed persons are included into PY050G.
PY020G	Non-cash emplyoee income	Tax declaration Income reference period: HB010-1 (year of survey – 1)

Variable	Description	
	gross (company car in 2005 and 2006) gross	
PY020N	Non-cash emplyoee income net (company car in 2005 and 2006) net	Tax declaration Income reference period: HB010-1 (year of survey – 1)
PY021G	Company car gross	Questionnaire - only company car We asked different data about company car (car brand and model of the car, number of months of using it for private purposes, year of production of the car and the value of new such car) Income reference period: HB010-1 (year of survey – 1)
PY021N	Company car net	Questionnaire - only company car We asked different data about company car (car brand and model of the car, number of months of using it for private purposes, year of production of the car and the value of new such car) Income reference period: HB010-1 (year of survey – 1)
PY035G	Contributions to individual private pensions plans gross	Questionnaire We asked for average monthly amount in previous year and number of months in previous year when person contribute to individual private pensions plans. Income reference period: PB010-1 (year of survey – 1)
PY035N	Contributions to individual private pensions plans net	Questionnaire We asked for average monthly amount in previous year and number of months in prevous year when person contribute to individual private pensions plans. Income reference period: PB010-1 (year of survey – 1)
PY050G	Cash benefits or losses from self-employment gross	Tax declaration for personal incomes – profits. wage from enterprise. author contract Tax declaration for entrepreneurs – losses. profits Questionnaire – incomes from farming Farming subsidies from administrative source – incomes from farming Income reference period: PB010-1 (year of survey – 1) From farming we took into account the amount which was higher – from questionnaire or from data file about farming subsidies. Farming subsidies do not include subsidies for investments and subsidies for natural disasters.
PY050N	Cash benefits or losses from self-employment net	Tax declaration for personal incomes – profits. wage from enterprise. author contracts Tax declaration for entrepreneurs – profits Questionnaire – incomes from farming Farming subsidies from administrative source – incomes from farming Income reference period: PB010-1 (year of survey – 1) From farming we took into account the amount which was higher – from questionnaire or from data file about farming subsidies. Farming subsidies do not include subsidies for investments and subsidies for natural disasters.
PY070G	Value of goods produced by own consumption gross	Questionnaire – Value of goods (food and beverages) produced and consumed at home. From 2007 (income reference period 2006) the firewood is not included into PY070G. Income reference period: PB010-1 (year of survey – 1)
PY070N	Value of goods produced by own consumption net	Questionnaire – Value of goods (food and beverages) produced and consumed at home. From 2007 (income reference period 2006) the firewood is not included into PY070N. Income reference period: PB010-1 (year of survey – 1)
PY080G	Pension from	Questionnaire

Variable	Description	
	individual private plans gross	PY080G is not included in HY020 (except in 2007), but it is included in income for calculation of poverty indicators. Income reference period: PB010-1 (year of survey – 1)
PY080N	Pension from individual private plans net	Questionnaire PY080N is not included in HY020 (except in 2007), but it is included in income for calculation of poverty indicators. Income reference period: PB010-1 (year of survey – 1)
PY090G	Unemployment benefits gross	Administrative source – Employment service of Slovenia Income reference period: PB010-1 (year of survey – 1)
PY090N	Unemployment benefits net	Administrative source – Employment service of Slovenia Income reference period: PB010-1 (year of survey – 1)
PY100G	Old age benefits gross	Administrative source – Pension and Disability Insurance institute, tax declaration Income reference period: PB010-1 (year of survey – 1)
PY100N	Old age benefits net	Administrative source – Pension and Disability Insurance institute, tax declaration Income reference period: PB010-1 (year of survey – 1)
PY110G	Survivor's benefits gross	Administrative source – Pension and Disability Insurance institute, tax declaration By calculation PY110G we consider the legalislation in Slovenia and we did not exclude these incomes from PY110G in the case that person is older than it should be to reach old age benefits. Thus survivor benefits were included in all cases in PY110G, it was not important how old person is. Income reference period: PB010-1 (year of survey – 1)
PY110N	Survivor's benefits net	Administrative source – Pension and Disability Insurance institute, tax declaration By calculation PY110N we consider the legalislation in Slovenia and we did not exclude these incomes from PY110N in the case that person is older than it should be to reach old age benefits. Thus survivor benefits were included in all cases in PY110N, it was not important how old person is. Income reference period: PB010-1 (year of survey – 1)
PY120G	Sickness benefits gross	Computed from questionnaire according to the data from tax declaration
PY120N	Sickness benefits net	Computed from questionnaire according to the data from tax declaration
PY130G	Disability benefits gross	Administrative source – Pension and Disability Insurance institute, tax declaration By calculation PY130G we consider the legalislation in Slovenia and we did not exclude these incomes from PY130G in the case that person is older than it should be to reach old age benefits. Thus survivor benefits were included in all cases in PY130G, it was not important how old person is. Income reference period: PB010-1 (year of survey – 1)
PY130N	Disability benefits net	Administrative source – Pension and Disability Insurance institute, tax declaration By calculation PY130N we consider the legalislation in Slovenia and we did not exclude these incomes from PY130N in the case that person is older than it should be to reach old age benefits.Thus survivor benefits were included in all cases in PY130N; it was not important how old person is. Income reference period: PB010-1 (year of survey – 1)
PY140G	Education related allowances gross	Statistical survey on scholarship. It is asked for monthly income in December and then it is calculated according to the numbers of month in which person was in education.
PY140N	Education related allowances net	Statistical survey on scholarship. It is asked for monthly income in December and then it is calculated according to the numbers of month in which person was in education.

3.2.2 The source of procedure used for the collection of income variable

All income variables were collected from registers except:

Reimbursements for the travel to/from work (PY010)
Allowances (in cash) for meal (PY010)
Non cash employee income (company car – PY020)
Contributions to private pensions plans (PY035)
Pensions from individual private plans (PY080)
Sickness benefits (PY120) - partly
- All these variables were collected on personal level.

Value of goods produced by own consumption (PY070)
Income from agriculture (PY50)
Social exclusion not elsewhere classified (HY060) – incomes from humanitary organisations
Interests (HY090)
Regular interhousehold cash transfer – received (HY080)
Regular interhousehold cash transfer – paid (HY130)
- These variables were collected on household level.

3.2.3 The form in which income variables at component level have been obtained

All data are recorded into the data file gross and net. Some of variables have the same values for the gross and for the net, because from some kind of income the taxes were not paid.

3.2.4 The method used for obtaining income target variables in the required form

Only for PY021G and PY021N (company car) we convert the gross amount into the net amount. We took into account 25% tax. which is usually paid in advance to tax authority.

3.3 Tracing rules

Due to the fact that in Slovenia we use sample of persons and each household has only one selected person, we traced only the selected person. These persons are at least 16 years old. We trace to such person, if he/she move in the theriotory of Slovenia. If the sample person moved permanently into institution or collective household, such household was excluded from survey. We excluded from survey also housholds where the sampled person died.

In the case that sampled person moved interviewers (CAPI) had to fill in special form, where they wrote new address, if they found it from persons who live in the address

or from neighbours. They sent to the office these forms with new addresses and in the office we prepared additional list of sampled persons which we sent to appropritate interviewer. In the case that move person who was interviewed by phone, interviewer wrote the new address into the computer program and after the CATI interviewing period was finished, we sent all lists to the appropriate itnerviewers. In the case that interviewer could not get a new address, in the Statistical office we tried to find new address from other sources. This way all selected persons and their households who moved are interviewed face to face under condition that we got new address.

4 Coherence

4.1 The differences between HBS and EU-SILC

The main difference between HBS and EU-SILC is the source of the data for income. In HBS we collected all the data by CAPI (computer assisted personal interviewing), but in EU-SILC 2009 we used several sources. One part was collected by face to face interviewing. The majority of the data on income were collected from administrative sources.

We calculate the results from HBS from three consecutive annual surveys. For reference year 2008 data from three years (2007 – 2009) are calculated to the middle year (2008). In the HBS we have different income reference periods. Some of the data are asked only for last month and then this amount is multiplied with the number of months when person receives the amount, for some of the incomes icome reference period is defined as the last 12 months. In EU-SILC the only income reference period is the year 2008 – year of conducting survey minus one year.

Table 72: Average income per household in EUR

Variable	Description	EU-SILC	HBS	Notes
HY010	Total gross household income	29 791	NA	
HY020	Total disposable household income	22 995	18641	In HBS, all non-cash employee income is included. Only inter-household cash transfers paid are subtracted from net income. Regular taxes on wealth and repayments/receipts for tax adjustment are not included in HBS.
HY040G	Income from rental of a property or land – gross	151	NA	
HY040N	Income from rental of a property or land – net	114	51	
HY090G	Interest, dividends, profit form capital investments in unincorporated business gross	353	NA	
HY090N	Interest, dividends, profit form capital investments in unincorporated business net	298	48	
HY050G	Family/Children related alowances gross	808	NA	
HY050N	Family/Children related alowances net	674	498	
HY060G	Social exclusion not elsewhere classified gross	135	NA	
HY060N	Social exclusion not elsewhere classified net	135	163	
HY070G	Housing allowances gross	3	NA	
HY070N	Housing allowances net	3	1	
HY080G	Regular inter – household	82	NA	

Variable	Description	EU-SILC	HBS	Notes
	cash transfer received gross			
HY080N	Regular inter – household cash transfer received net	82	62	
HY100G	Interest repayments on mortgage gross	146	NA	
HY100N	Interest repayments on mortgage net	146	NA	
HY110G	Income received by people aged under 16 gross	18	NA	In HBS it is not available as a separate variable.
HY110N	Income received by people aged under 16 net	18	NA	
HY120G	Regular taxes on wealth gross	72	NA	
HY120N	Regular taxes on wealth net	72	4	In HBS, compensation for the use of building land is not included.
HY130G	Regular inter – household cash transfer paid – gross	121	NA	
HY130N	Regular inter – household cash transfer paid – net	121	144	
HY140G	Tax on income and social contribution gross	6 604	NA	
HY140N	Tax on income and social contribution net	6 604	NA	
HY145N	Repayments/receipts for tax adjustment net	-123	NA	

Source: EU-SILC cross sectional database 2009 and HBS 2007-2009

Table 73:: Average income per household member

Variable	Description	EU-SILC	HBS	Notes
PY010G	Employee cash or near cash income gross	7 164	NA	
PY010N	Employee cash or near cash income net	5 027	4651	
PY020G	Non-Cash employee income gross	31	NA	
PY020N	Non-Cash employee income net	28	15	
PY035G	Contributions to individual private pensions plans gross	81	NA	
PY035N	Contributions to individual private pensions plans net	81	NA	
PY050G	Cash benefits or losses from self-employment gross	630	NA	
PY050N	Cash benefits or losses from self-employment net	531	458	In HBS we get income from farming from the questionnaire. In EU-SILC we get income from farming from questionnaire and administrative data on farming subsidies.
PY070G	Value of goods produced by own consumption gross	147	NA	
PY070N	Value of goods produced by own consumption net	147	150	Without firewood.
PY080G	Pension from indivdual private plans gross	5	NA	

Variable	Description	EU-SILC	HBS	Notes
PY080N	Pension from indivdual private plans net	5	2	
PY090G	Unemployment benefits gross	42	NA	
PY090N	Unemployment benifits net	31	45	
PY100G	Old age benefits gross	1 405	NA	
PY100N	Old age benefits net	1 398	NA	In HBS it is not available as a separate variable.
PY110G	Survivor's benefits gross	220	NA	
PY110N	Survivor's benefits net	220	NA	In HBS it is not available as a separate variable.
PY120G	Sickness benefits gross	164	NA	
PY120N	Sickness benefits net	111	NA	In HBS it is not available as a separate variable, included in HY060N.
PY130G	Disability benefits gross	356	NA	
PY130N	Disability benefits net	352	NA	In HBS it is not available as a separate variable.
	Pensions (PY100N+PY110N+PY130N)	1 970	1728	
PY140G	Education related allowances gross	57	NA	
PY140N	Education related allowances net	57	46	

Source: EU-SILC cross sectional database 2009 and HBS 2007-2009

Coherence with HBS – for variables HS070. HS080. HS090. HS100. HS110. percentage of households who have certain durable

Table 74: Coherence with HBS

	EU-SILC 2008	HBS 2007-2009
Colour TV	98.0	97.1
Computer	66.0	60.9
Washing machine	98.5	96.4
Car	83.3	79.3

Source: EU-SILC cross sectional database 2009 and HBS 2007-2009

HBS data are representative for year 2008.

4.2 The differences between LFS and EU-SILC

Coherence with LFS for variable PL030 – self defined current economic status (%):
Table 75: Coherence with LFS

	EU-SILC 2009	LFS 1st quarter 2009
Total	100.0	100.0
Work	49.8	51.3
Unemployed	6.9	6.4
Pupil, student	11.9	11.3
Retired	28.6	27.6
Disabled for work	0.5	1.4
Fullfilling domestic tasks	1.7	1.7
Other inactive person	0.7	0.2

Source: EU-SILC cross sectional database 2009 and LFS 1st quarter 2009

4.3 The differences between EU-SILC and National Accounts

Table 76: Total income in EU-SILC and NA in millions of eur, income year 2008

	EU-SILC 2009	National accounts
Employee cash or near cash income (PY010G)	14 202	16 301

Source: EU-SILC cross sectional database 2009 and http://www.stat.si/letopis/2010/26_10/26-09-10.htm

4.4 The differences between EU-SILC 2005. 2006. 2007 and 2008

Table 77: Some income variables in Eur on HH level in EU-SILC 2005-2009, includng all households

Variable	EU-SILC 2005	EU-SILC 2006	EU-SILC 2007	EU-SILC 2008	EU-SILC 2009
Median HY010	19 018	20 230	21 843	23 504	25 763
Median HY020	15 431	16 638	17 742	19 220	20 977
Median HY022	13 095	14 375	15 385	16 743	18 389
Median HY023	9 504	10 640	11 426	12 830	13 993

Source: EU-SILC cross sectional databases for 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008 and 2009

Table 78: Some income variables in Eur on HH level in EU-SILC 2005-2009, includng only households, who received definite amount

Variable	EU-SILC 2005	EU-SILC 2006	EU-SILC 2007	EU-SILC 2008	EU-SILC 2009
Median HY040G	547	601	1 002	675	720
Median HY050G	826	843	921	942	1 069
Median HY060G	1 142	1 177	1 049	1 039	1 134
Median HY090G	67	137	93	150	240

Source: EU-SILC cross sectional databases for 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008 and 2009

Table 79: Some income variables in Eur on personal level in EU-SILC 2005-2009, includng only persons, who received definite amount

Variable	EU-SILC 2005	EU-SILC 2006	EU-SILC 2007	EU-SILC 2008	EU-SILC 2009
Median PY010G	9 254	10 194	10 805	11 320	12 133
Median PY050G	962	1 063	931	1 351	2 065
Median PY100G	5 833	6 159	6 764	7 152	7 543
Median PY110G	4 404	4 580	4 776	4 895	5 317
Median PY120G	665	632	579	665	661
Median PY130G	4 750	4 608	4 822	5 062	5 277
Median PY140G	1 412	1 494	1 562	1 582	1 516

Source: EU-SILC cross sectional databases for 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008 and 2009

Table 80: Variable PL030 (Self defined current economic status) in EU-SILC 2005-2008 and PL031 EU-SILC 2009

	EU-SILC 2005	EU-SILC 2006	EU-SILC 2007	EU-SILC 2008	EU-SILC 2009
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Working full time	46.7	47.5	48.1	48.8	47.6
Working part time	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.5	2.2
Unemployed	8.4	7.9	7.2	6.3	6.9
Pupil, student, further training, unpaid work experience	11.3	11.3	12.0	12.0	11.9
In retirement or in early retirement or has given up bussines	29.4	29.0	28.7	28.7	28.6
Permanently disabled or/and outfit to work	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5
In compulsory military community or service	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Fulfilling domestic tasks and care responsibilities	2.3	2.1	1.8	1.8	1.7
Other inactive person	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.7

Source: EU-SILC cross sectional databases for 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008 and 2009

Table 81: Variable HH010 (Dwelling type) in EU-SILC 2005-2009

	EU-SILC 2005	EU-SILC 2006	EU-SILC 2007	EU-SILC 2008	EU-SILC 2009
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Detached house	63.5	65.8	64.7	64.2	65.1
Semi detached or terraced house	3.6	3.8	3.9	4.2	4.1
Appartment or flat in a building with less than 10 dwellings	8.7	8.0	8.6	8.3	8.3
Appartment or flat in a building with 10 or more dwellings	23.9	22.1	22.3	22.8	22.1
Some other kind of accomodation	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.4

Source: EU-SILC cross sectional databases for 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008 and 2009

Table 82: Variable HS040 (Capacity to afford paying for one week annual holiday away from home) in EU-SILC 2005-2009

	EU-SILC 2005	EU-SILC 2006	EU-SILC 2007	EU-SILC 2008	EU-SILC 2009
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Yes	65.0	66.1	67.7	66.7	66.4
No	35.0	33.9	32.3	33.3	33.6

Source: EU-SILC cross sectional databases for 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008 and 2009

Table 83: Variable HS110 (Do you have a car?) in EU-SILC 2005-2009

	EU-SILC 2005	EU-SILC 2006	EU-SILC 2007	EU-SILC 2008	EU-SILC 2009
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Yes	79.5	81.1	82.1	82.7	83.3
No – cannot afford	5.2	5.1	5.5	5.0	4.8
No – other reason	15.3	13.8	12.4	12.3	12.0

Source: EU-SILC cross sectional databases for 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008 and 2009

4.5 The differences between EU-SILC and administrative sources

The coherence between EU-SILC data and administrative data sources was not done, because administrative sources were input of the data into the EU-SILC survey.